

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

CHARITY AND CHANCERY.



AMONG the political incidents of the week, is the rejection of the Lord Chancellor's Charitable Bequests Bill by a majority of one in the House of Peers. Lord Lyndhurst is not fortunate in his attempts at legislation; he furnishes another proof that the ablest administrators of the law do not always possess the qualities necessary to the Statesman; the wide and enlarged views, the calculation of every part of a measure so that a good object may not be defeated by the nature of the machinery employed to effect it, are not always, indeed rarely, found among men who stand at the very head of the legal profession. Even where the disposition to make improvements exists, and they have much more frequently been forced upon the profession from without, than originated from within its pale, it has not been so successful as might be wished. Lord Lyndhurst is no exception to the rule; he was wont in former days to give a sessional exposition of the short comings and misdoings of the Whig Ministry, and to give a catalogue of its Legislative failures and delays, enriched with all the illustrations he could draw from his apparently inexhaustible powers of memory and combination; these displays were as rich in their way as his reading of the bill of fare of the Visiting Dinner of the Mercers' Company at Greenwich, which he gave as an instance, and, probably, not the worst of many like it, of the abuses he seeks to correct. But it is one thing to point out errors, to expose failures, to ridicule the delays and embarrassments of a Government, held in check and thwarted by a hundred different hostile influences, and quite another matter when placed in the same responsible position, to avoid the errors and defects so keenly detected and exposed when others commit them. We do not know any more striking instances of this than could be drawn from the history of those measures the Lord Chancellor has introduced himself. The Charitable Bequests Act is another added to the number.

No one denies that the abuse of funds left for charitable and

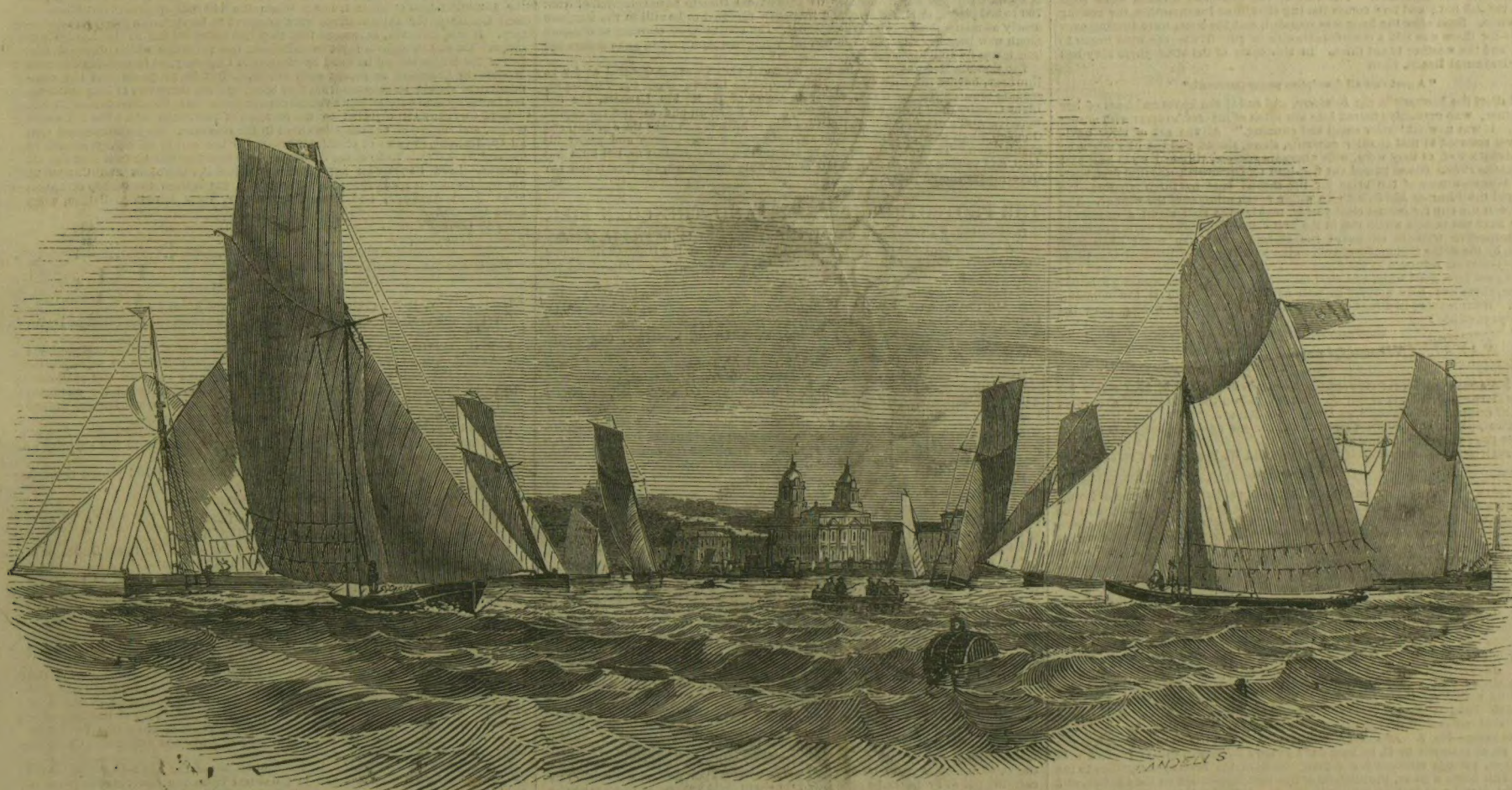
pious purposes is a great evil. But the absolute embezzlement or misappropriation of such funds are perhaps less frequently met with than the difficulties arising from the inevitable changes caused by the lapse of time, and the vicissitudes of social life. These are the powers that make a mockery of that pride, or better motives than pride, which seek to establish forms and institutions that shall survive men and give their names to perpetuity. No man can bind all future generations, not even to works of religion and charity—at least not to one particular form of them. How many "charitable bequests," made before the Reformation, did that great change utterly sweep away, though they were meant to be "perpetual?" It is a marvel that so many survive. Religious bequests are still more exposed to extinction from such changes; how many a "pious" endowment, made for prayers "for the soul" of the founder, has disappeared, the prayers and masses heard no more! Mankind will not be bound by wills and bequests, when the spirit of the age becomes opposed to them. The "piety" of one century ceases to be honoured or observed in another, and such bequests perish by a natural extinction, unless remodelled and applied in a manner kindred in spirit but different in form from the purpose of the bequeather. Other causes are constantly at work to make the revision and control of charitable funds a matter of imperative necessity. Property changes, rises in value or sinks, trustees die off or remove, and every alteration must have a legal sanction, or the whole thing falls, as in many cases it has fallen, into inextricable confusion. The regulation of all these affairs is given to the great Court of Equity of the kingdom: the Court of CHANCERY is the undying guardian of the endowments of CHARITY. The theory is good, but, as exhibited in practice, cannot be praised. The Court of Chancery is one of those awful powers whose greatness cannot handle small matters without crushing them; in dissipating and diminishing enormous masses of wealth, its machinery is unrivalled; for ruining properties, and wrecking hearts, hopes, and fortunes, there is nothing like it in the world. Those to whom time and expense are of no importance may invoke its aid without much injury; but, of all the things from which men of moderate properties should pray to be delivered, is a suit in Chancery. It must be encountered sometimes, like other great evils of life, that come in the shape of suffering or disaster, shipwreck, conflagration, and disease; but to invoke it, is little less than certain ruin. Nothing is more fatal than its embrace of "protection"—particularly to Charities: the machi-

nery of the Court is so heavy and intricate, that, before it can be put in motion on behalf of a moderate endowment, the whole source of income, the entire capital in question, is absorbed in oiling the wheels: without that process, they never move at all.

It is not so much litigation as to the objects and purposes of Charitable Bequests, that exhibits the blighting effects of the Court of Chancery upon them—though cases like that of Lady Hewley's Charity stand out in disastrous prominence; it is the necessary and unavoidable superintendence that time and change make necessary for security. The former calamity Charities may escape—the last they cannot. And it is precisely from the frequent necessity of applications to the Court that the enormity of the evil is perceived. The most ordinary motion in that mysterious region (from which a whole band of Clerks, who did nothing, have been bought out with ten thousand a year each, for doing the same all the rest of their lives, with a reversion of the same duties, and the same payment, to their heirs) is attended with extraordinary expense. If the proceedings are not contested, a small endowment will be absorbed. How was this evil to be avoided?

The Lord Chancellor's bill was an attempt to provide a remedy. But, in avoiding one evil, it was generally considered he created another. There was a strange combination of parties against the bill. Large endowments and influential Corporations took offence and kicked at the idea of supervision, as if their management could not be called in question. Smaller Charities disliked being taxed at a per centage for the support of a Commission; if they did not require the help of the Board, why should they pay for those who did? The powers, too, that were given to the Commissioners, excited much clamour; and all these objections being united, have proved too powerful for the Chancellor and his bill; it is defeated after having been two years or more in suspense. But the great question itself still remains undisposed of, and must recur again as forcibly as ever.

It is useless to consider what the Chancellor's measure might have been made; it is questionable, after the decision, whether it will be renewed. Parliament has not been favourably impressed by Lord Lyndhurst's Law Reforms. The enormous compensation given by his bill that abolished the Six Clerks' office is so astounding to all ordinary notions of value and purchase, that the Legislature, scared at its own act in that case, fears carelessness, if nothing worse, as likely to be mixed up with reform from that quar-



ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—THE FIRST MATCH FOR THE SEASON, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.—"THE FINISH OFF GREENWICH."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ter. The creation of his new offices might turn out as astonishing a feat as his abolition of old ones. And to this misgiving, some influence in the failure of the measure may be attributed. But, could not something be done without creating a new tribunal? Could not cases in which Charity Property is concerned be made exceptions to the usual scale of fees? The chief objection to the Court of Chancery is its enormous expense; otherwise, its decisions—when they are made—are viewed with confidence, as impartial.

Why not adopt in the Law Courts a principle recognised by the State? The Exchequer remits the duties payable on the building materials used in the erection of churches: could not the Court of Chancery emulate this forbearance, and do as much for almsgiving as the Custom-house does for religion? "Twere good it did so much for Charity." It could well spare the amount from its revenues, and the remitting of what is "in the bond" might cover a multitude of defects—we will not call them sins—in other directions. The devouring of widows' houses, now charged against the Court, and not unjustly, would then cease, and the mere forbearance to exact a right might obviate the necessity of creating a new power, from whose operation all the great Charities of the kingdom would be exempted, but whose taxation few of the small ones could escape, thus creating inequalities both ways.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.

"Fair Lords,
You and your crafts."—*Coriolanus*.

What a goodly thing is a goodly theme! Thus we soliloquised in the spirit, as setting our paper before us, we essayed to sketch the recollections of a most pleasant occasion: some hours of Wednesday last spent upon the waters of Old Thames—the haven of the world.

The sailing season on the metropolitan river is in keeping with the habits of our citizens, compared with those which regulate the time-tables of St. James's. Late hours just now seem to constitute a social barometer. Your artisan rises as your aristocrat goes to bed. Operatives dine at noon—professional people, in the evening—the *beau monde*, at night. Upon this principle, probably, it is that the Londoner begins to affect aquatics in spring—the West-end, in Autumn. From this we might draw certain deductions, but we won't: comparisons are "odorous."

The Royal Thames Yacht Club is three months in advance of the Royal Yacht Squadron, in the matter of its matches. The first of the Metropolitan Club's water-parties was fixed, this season, for the 20th of this instant May, and it was characteristically celebratory! The forenoon of Wednesday last heavily with clouds brought on the more mature day—but cared sailors ever for foul weather?

At ten A.M. a steamer, which according to custom was provided to accompany the Regatta, took a considerable complement of pleasure passengers aboard at London-bridge; and having, with some difficulty, accomplished the voyage through "the Pool," received reinforcements at Blackwall, and set steam forth for its destination—the picturesque bay of Erith. This, it must be confessed, was not performed quite in ship-shape style, for she did not display the colours of the Club, as became her, inasmuch as they were not to be come at—in consequence, probably, as it was suggested, of the laundress not having sent them home. The wind, which was at south-west, and blowing fresh, drove the showers which were in operation in that quarter athwart the course we were steering; and said it was to see the piteous paravols called on to perform a double duty. Thus, some getting wet on deck, and some getting wet below, we reached the spot where the wagger fleet was moored. This consisted of the following yachts, all the property of members of the Club:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Owners.
1. <i>Prima Donna</i>	25	Mr. T. Harvey.
2. <i>Vizen</i>	25	Messrs. H. & W. Kingston.
3. <i>Belvidere</i>	25	Lord A. Paget.
4. <i>Ino</i>	25	Mr. H. Gibson.
5. <i>Fleur de Marie</i>	25	Mr. Twissenden Hodges.
6. <i>Jilt</i>	19	Mr. E. J. Maude.
7. <i>Secret</i>	25	Mr. J. W. Smith.
SECOND CLASS.		
1. <i>Enchantress</i>	10	—Mr. R. Atkinson.
2. <i>Ranger</i>	12	Mr. E. W. Roberts.

Whatever it might have been for spring fashions and pink paravols, it was a day eminently favourable for yacht-racing. How are ye to test the merits of sailing vessels in a stark calm; and think of the morals of the crews! There is a proverb about swearing "like a dragon;" that is because the style of asseveration common to yachtsmen, when drifting a match without steerage way on, was unknown when it was invented. At Erith we shipped our Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget, and a respectable piece of bunting, in lieu of the Star Company's burgee; and with the *Pearl*, *Wave*, and other craft, and their "fair hands," awaited the commencement of operations.

At a quarter to one the signal gun "boomed" away, and it was up canvas with the clippers. This evolution was pretty well performed; it might have been done more steadily; but the nerves, my friends: remember the glory and the gain at stake. Never mind why or wherefore, but the *Secret* had the best of the start; either she gathered way the soonest, or wore best, or was best as things served. With wings outstretched, the wind on the beam, and the tide astern, away they went, at a spanking bat—the *Secret* some three or four cables' lengths ahead—and "up gaff-top-sails" manœuvred followed by the whole squadron. The rate of sailing past Gravesend, and down to the buoy at Chapman's Head—the point of return—was undoubtedly excellent. The five-and-twenty cutters of the Royal Thames Yacht Club are probably the best vessels of their class that swim. We have tried them in all sorts of weathers—up to a hurricane, and can speak from experience. The first round the buoy was the *Secret*—she had never been headed—followed in 45 seconds by the *Vizen*, that from being last off Greenwich, had contrived to creep close up with the "crack." We call the *Secret* by this racing term, because she was backed very freely to win before leaving her moorings. The rest of the first-class division were soon round—the *Jilt* last; and now comes the tug of skill and seamanship, the beating up for home. Soon after the buoy was rounded, and the boats were beating over the tide—for there was still a considerable ebb to run down—the wind began to freshen, and the weather to get thick. In this state of the atmosphere they had gained Gravesend Reach, when

"A gust that all descriptive power transcends"

snapped short the bowsprit of the *Belvidere*, and ended the hopes and fears of her noble owner, who certainly entered into the spirit of his craft's career with strong interest. It was now all "steer small and cunning." All the art of river navigation was resorted to that counter currents, shore, slacks, and the like might be taken advantage of, as they were, with alternate success, till hard upon half-past six, when the *Prima Donna* passed the flag-boat off Greenwich Hospital first, beating the *Vizen*—winner of the prize for the second boat by three minutes—the *Secret*, and the *Fleur de Marie*, both up within seven minutes of the winner. The *Ranger* won the cup for second class yachts, making the goal about a quarter of an hour after the vessels which ran in the first class. The prizes were presented to the respective winners on board the steamer, with the usual libationary honours, by the noble Commodore, and to the melody of the band of the Club, the merry-makers returned to the place from whence they came. They had partaken of good fare, good wine, and good fellowship—what more would ye have? It is true, there had been a storm as well as shine—but such is the common destiny. What is there in a regatta to entitle it to smoother sailing than the great voyage of life?

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.—Her Majesty's ship *Raleigh*, 50, Captain Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., is to sail on Monday, to join the squadron of evolution, under the command of Commander Sir Francis Collier.

The *Canopus*, 84, is to follow when ready, but the dockyard artificers will not complete their work for another week.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants Hyde Parker, and W. Peel, to the *Constance*.

PETITIONS IN FAVOR OF THE CORN BILL.—A petition to the House of Lords, praying their lordships to pass the Corn-bill, is now in course of signature in the City, promoted by the most influential bankers, merchants, brokers, and others, altogether without regard to politics. All parties in the City justly argue that in reality it is now too late to discuss the merits of this bill. The petition is to be presented by Lord Dalhousie, on Monday next. Petitions are also in course of signature at Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns, from the town councils and chambers of commerce, &c.

CURIOUS RAILWAY MOVES.—No. 1.—A certain worthy knight, who had figured as a provisional committee-man, finding the external air was prejudicial to his health, contrived to keep within doors. Being a man of property, a certain creditor to the company was very desirous of a little private communication by proxy; but no opportunity offering, his agent contrived the following ingenious mode. He directed, per post, a registered letter, for which, of course, the gentleman signed the printed receipt, believing it to contain, perhaps, a cheque or something valuable. On opening it, to his surprise, he found it to be a writ for about £30. The gentleman could not help laughing heartily at the cleverness of the trick. Postmen are thus raised to the rank of agents in the legal profession. Another move.—No. 2. An allottee having been served with a writ, instead of entering an appearance to it, he took out a Judge's summons, to be furnished with the names, present residences and designations of the seventy-six parties to the writ. This being a power, the solicitor of the company called on the allottee, and informed him he should abandon the action. "No," said the other, "I cannot allow that, unless all my expenses, of every sort and kind, are paid." This demand was, it is almost unnecessary to add, complied with.—*Railway paper*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The news from France this week, does not include any point of permanent interest. The bill for granting additional credits to the Ministry, to which we have already alluded, led to a personal altercation between M. Guizot and M. Thiers, in the Chamber of Deputies, which created some excitement among the Parisian journalists. It is somewhat curious, however, that, after all the stir which the opposition to the bill created, there were only three votes against the Government. The numbers were—

For the bill	238
Against it	3
Majority	235

The Parliamentary Session of the French Chambers is drawing to a close. The public business is now so far advanced that it is thought it will be concluded in about three weeks, when the Chambers will adjourn. The dissolution will take place as soon afterwards as possible, and it is thought the general election will take place in the first or second week in August.

A few days ago, M. Vivien read a proposition in the Chamber of Deputies, to take from the Cours Royales the power they at present exercise of causing the advertisements belonging to their departments to be inserted in whatever journal they please, without reference to the amount or extent of its circulation, and which the advocates of the motion regarded as a means of corrupting the public press. The majority by which the proposition was rejected (only 39, in a house containing 350 members), shows how intent were the Opposition on carrying the question, if possible. On a scrutiny, there were—for the motion, 155; against it, 194.

The *Moniteur* contains several official despatches from Marshal Bugeaud and other Generals commanding in Algeria; but the operations they detail are quite unimportant. Almost all the troops of the Algiers division were marching westwards, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant, in order to act under the Marshal's immediate command. According to the last accounts he had received, Abd-el-Kader "was on the meridian of Tlemcen, among the Amianes-Garabas."

The *Echo* of Orlan, after noticing a report of Abd-el-Kader's having been wounded during his pursuit by Colonel Camon, of the 33rd Regiment, adds that this is confirmed by Arab prisoners brought into Orlan, who stated that the Emir received a severe sabre cut in the thigh, which gave him great suffering. This statement, however, is not confirmed by the accounts from Algiers.

The director of the *Gazette de France* has once more been found guilty of libel, and condemned to four months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3000*fr.* The libel was on the King, contained in some reflections upon Lecomte's attempt on his Majesty's life.

The Committee of the Chamber of Peers, to which the Bordeaux and Certe Railway Bill was referred, has agreed, by a majority of five to two, to report in favour of the measure.

PORTUGAL.

Our Lisbon letters to the 9th instant contain evidence of the critical state of Portugal. The insurrectionary movements in the northern provinces, instead of being suppressed, as was supposed, seem to be on the increase. More blood has been shed; more districts have risen; and more outrages have been committed on the houses and persons of the local authorities; more troops have been sent from Lisbon to Oporto, and are now under orders for that city. By the latest accounts received at Lisbon, tumults had broken out in the vicinity of the large towns, and one particularly, of an unpleasant character, on the 3rd instant, in Oporto, attended with loss of life, between the troops and the new constabulary force lately formed there by José Cabral, the Minister of Justice, who is now at the head of affairs in Oporto.

On the 4th inst., the disturbances commenced by a company of the Battalion of Security at Bomfim, in the vicinity of Oporto, refusing to give up their arms. They fired on the troops of the Municipal Guard sent against them, and, in this rencontre, in which it is said they were aided by a large body of the workmen of a manufactory in Oporto, a considerable number were killed and wounded on both sides. Five wounded men of the Municipal Guard were carried to the hospital, and one of the workmen, in a dying state. All the troops in Oporto were put in motion, and the greatest alarm prevailed for several hours. The Custom House, the Bank, and other public institutions were closed. Finally, the revolted soldiers took to flight, and another ineffectual effort was made in Oporto to raise the people. One thing is certain, that there is neither plan, concert, nor any fixed political object in this insurrection. It is a spontaneous movement on the part of the peasantry against vexatious local Government, and oppressive imposts.

With the exception of Vianna, Braga, and Valencia, the whole of the province of Minho has been overrun by the insurgents, and the towns have been temporarily in their possession, and no acts of robbery of private persons or property have been committed by them; in two instances, they liberated prisoners, charged with slight offences, from gaols, but in no instances were culprits charged with the crimes of robbery or assassination let loose. On the contrary, in some places they set guards over the gaols, while they remained in the possession of the towns.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The half-monthly Overland Mail has arrived, with advices from India and China. The dates are—Calcutta, April 7; Malras, April 13; Bombay, April 15; China, March 29. The news, however, is entirely unimportant. The *Bombay Times*, of April 15, says:—The last fortnight has proved so perfectly barren of intelligence, that it is next to impossible to make a summary. The Commander-in-Chief, like the Governor-General, has quitted the Punjab. The British garrison remains inactive at Lahore, where the people are conducting themselves with propriety; but there seems a considerable amount of turbulence up and down throughout the country. The new cantonments were being arranged in the Jullundur Doab, and their garrisons assigned to them. The Bombay troops had begun to arrive at Kuree about the first week of April. The people in the western India were beginning to suffer from scarcity, mainly brought about by the deficiencies of last season's rains. Cholera was spreading amongst the natives. India generally is quiet. Some failures of European houses connected with Bombay have occurred. The weather is unusually cool for the middle of April. Sir George Arthur, Governor of Bombay, is greatly improved in his health, and able to transact business and take his customary evening drive.

From the Punjab, it is stated that in the middle of March the city and citadel were occupied by one portion of the troops; head-quarters, under Sir J. Littler, were encamped immediately under the palace gates. The Sikh troops were turned out of the city so often as individuals of them were discovered, guards having been posted at the gates to exclude intruders. From 90 to 100 pieces of ordnance beyond what we expected were found in Lahore, and taken possession of by us. Runjeet Singh's artillery is said at one time to have consisted of from 700 to 800 pieces, of all calibres, and there are reported to be still in the Punjab nearly as many guns as we have captured. The consummate cunning of Gholab Singh now becomes apparent: he was all along acting a part so as to secure the best terms he could to himself.

The Commander-in-Chief, who had attended the Governor-General as far as Umrutser, having returned to camp, finally quitted Lahore about the 22nd—proceeding towards Nuggur Ghaut, under an escort of H. M. 9th Lancers, the 3rd Light Cavalry, and 1st European Infantry. The Sikhs in and around the capital were tranquil enough, but rumours were said to have arisen near the Jhelum, and Gholab Singh seemed anxious to do anything rather than soothe and pacify his countrymen. The sulky soldiery were breathing curses against us not loud but deep, and vowing that, so soon as our armies were withdrawn, the Queen and her Government should suffer.

THE PROTECTIONIST PEERS AND THE CORN BILL.

Last Saturday afternoon, a meeting of Peers opposed to the Free Trade policy of the Government was held at the Clarendon. His Grace the Duke of Richmond in the chair. Amongst those who were present were:—

DUKES:—Richmond, Cleveland.

MARQUIS:—Exeter.

EARLS:—Cardigan, Dartmouth, Tankerville, Pomfret, Warwick, Mansfield, Carnarvon, Cadogan, Malinesbury, Lonsdale, Brownlow, Bradford, Eldon, Somers, Stradbroke, Kinnoull, Egmont, Longford, Erne, Lucan, Limerick, Charleville, Seaford, Ranfurly.

VISCOUNTS:—Hereford, Combermere, Strangford, Doneraile.

BARONS:—Hastings, Willoughby de Eresby, Beaumont, Sondes, Boston, Walsingham, Sherborne, Kenyon, Bayning, Bolton, Redesdale, Colchester, Skelmersdale, Templemore, Stanley, Abinger, Ashburton, Clonbrock.

The noble chairman apologised for the unavoidable absence of several Peers, who had nevertheless authorised him to state their entire concurrence in the objects of the meeting, and their determination to uphold the cause of Protection against the Corn Bill. The list comprised the names of:—

DUKES:—Beaufort, Buckingham.

MARQUES:—Salisbury, Westmeath.

EARLS:—Poulett, Stanhope, Ashburnham, Hardwicke, Nelson, Orford, Eglington, Seaford, Emiskillen.

VISCOUNTS:—Gage, Hill.

BARONS:—St. John, Northwick, Feversham, Reay.

The Duke of Richmond having explained the occasion on which their Lordships were assembled, was followed by Lord Stanley, who declared his earnest support of the principle of Protection, and his fixed intention, by all means in his power, to oppose the bill that had just passed the Commons—Lord Beaumont, Lord Redesdale, Lord Colchester, and Lord Ashburton, severally addressed the meeting in the same sense, and the result was an unanimous resolution to lose no opportunity that might offer for securing the defeat of the Corn-Bill.

The *Morning Post* of Thursday, says:—"From the language of the Duke of Richmond on Tuesday evening, when arranging the day for discussing the Tariff, and the emphatic statement of his Grace, that he looked upon his noble friend Lord Stanley, as his leader and mainstay, we suppose the public have already drawn the conclusion, that the noble Lord will take the most prominent position among the Peers who have associated together as friends of the principle and policy of Protection. The Earl of Malinesbury, and the Earl of Eglington, have undertaken that necessary and important branch of party-business, the collecting of the votes and opinions of those Peers whose co-operation may be afforded in the carrying out of Protectionist policy, and they will be in possession of all the information as to details of intended proceedings, which is so necessary for giving prompt and efficient action to party combination. Upon the whole, 'the work goes bravely on.'"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The Corn Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and the Duke of Wellington having moved the first reading,

The Duke of Richmond immediately rose and said:—It is not my intention to go into the whole merits of the dangers to be apprehended from the proposed repeal of the Corn-laws, but still I cannot permit this bill even to be read a first time in this house without entering my protest against it, and without making some few observations to your Lordships on the subject. I contend that Sir R. Peel was not authorised in proposing to the present House of Commons these great and extensive changes. I think he was not justified in abandoning those principles of protection to agriculture and British industry which he, for so many years, had ably and eloquently advocated, and the maintenance of which a large majority of the representatives of the people in 1841, at the general election, were sent to the House of Commons to support. (Cheers.) I believe it to be impossible that this measure can have been laid on the table of this House without violated promises and broken pledges. (Hear, hear.) I, for one, am sorry to see, in the present day, the great distinction which some men make between public and private honour. Sir R. Peel, who, in private life, bears the most unexceptionable character, and whose word, at Tamworth, is as good as his bond, does not hesitate, as Prime Minister, when in the House of Commons, to withdraw from the agreement which was unwillingly acquiesced in in 1842 by the agricultural interest. He not only does that, but he abandons and throws overboard all his former principles—he repudiates his previous speeches, and he denies the truth and soundness of the arguments which, through a long life, he heretofore adduced. Not content with this, the hon. Bart. (Sir Robert Peel) yields to the clamour of his opponents—he joins with the enemy, and abandons his party; and, as if this was not sufficient, he leads these very leaguers to the assault against those friends whose only fault was that they placed too great reliance in his steadiness as Prime Minister of the Crown, and resposed too generous a confidence in the consistency of his public character. (Hear, hear.) Putting aside for the moment the consideration of all the evils and dangers which I think these rash changes are likely to lead to, I would ask your Lordships whether, if such conduct is to be pursued by statesmen and leaders of party, you can hope to retain the confidence of the people in public men—(hear, hear)—a confidence, permit me to say, which is absolutely necessary for the weal of this great country in trying times? We know not how soon those trying times may come, and if there should be no confidence on the part of the people in public men, how, I should like to know, can you secure good government and prevent anarchy and confusion from becoming rife in all quarters of the land? (Hear, hear.) I dislike to speak harsh of, nor would I impute unworthy motives to any one, but at the same time I deeply regret the events which have occurred since November last. I think Sir Robert Peel in November had one honest, straightforward course, to pursue. Instead of throwing up the office which he held under the Crown, his straightforward, honourable course, would have been to have recommended his Sovereign to dissolve the Parliament (hear, hear), and then he should have appealed to the people. (Hear, hear.) Are the people to have no voice in these great changes? On the hustings in every city, borough, and county in the empire the people ought to have been asked whether they too had changed their sentiments from the panic-struck idea of some disease in the potatoes, or perhaps some supposed large collection of money by the Anti Corn-Law League. (Hear, hear.) Sir R. Peel should have gone to the country, and should have asked the people to release him and his servile followers from the engagements and promises, which, by the by, had led to Sir Robert Peel's accession to power, and to the overthrow of the Government of the noble Lords on my right. (Hear, hear.) Confident in the justice of our cause, we only ask for a fair field and no favour. (Hear, hear.) Then, we believe with that fair field, and without favour, we shall be able to convince your Lordships of the soundness of those arguments which have been so well and ably stated against this measure in another place, and which, in my opinion, have met with nothing worthy the name of contradiction, and shall also be able to induce your Lordships to do that which it is one of the most paramount duties of this House to do—namely, to prevent rash legislation taking place in consequence of clamour made by interested individuals out of doors, who, knowing the Prime Minister better than we did, well knew how to work upon his fears, though they never could persuade him his judgment was wrong till he had lost his head (a laugh) by an ailment which, I am happy to say, is not a common one among the people of this country—cowardly political fear. (Laughter.)

LORD BROUGHAM: I wish only to express my entire concurrence in the course my noble friend proposes to take, and my entire dissent from every other word he has uttered. (Laughter.) Nothing could be more fair, and candid, and open, and mainly—in one word, in every way more fitting and consistent with the character and conduct of my noble friend, than the course he has taken in objecting to the first reading of a bill sent up from the other House, and in waiting to discuss the measure fairly and fully on this day so'nigh. But, my Lords, I enter in one sentence my solemn protest against its being said that a statesman who, yielding to reflection, and reason, and conviction, conscientiously changes opinions which he formerly entertained, and acts upon his altered convictions, has not only committed an act of dishonour—an act impeaching the integrity of his character, and lowering his fair fame and name among statesmen; but that a statesman, in such circumstances placed, is called upon to vindicate his honour, his integrity, and his motives. "But," says my noble friend, "why not dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the people?" My Lords, I am guilty, if my right hon. friend at the head of the Government deserves reproach for not dissolving Parliament on a great question like this; for I was a friend of the Reform Bill in 1831, and I never dreamed of dissolving Parliament and appealing to the people till we were defeated by the Parliament which was then assembled. If that Parliament had not been against us, who was wild enough to fancy that we ever should have dissolved Parliament in the spring of 1831?

The Duke of Richmond declared that he had never voted against Reform, and added that there was nothing like the agitation in favour of Free-Trade that there was in favour of Reform.

The question was then put, and the LORD CHANCELLOR declared that the contents had it; and that the Duke of Wellington moved that the bill should be printed, and it was agreed that it should be read a second time on Monday next.

THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill. His Lordship entered at great length into the details of the measure, and the advantages which would accrue to charitable trusts from its adoption. Stock was, he said, given to trustees, for the benefit of a charity, but no more than four names were allowed, under the existing law, to be registered as owners of that stock. The trustees died, and the property was all lost. Such cases were of frequent occurrence, and would be remedied by the proposed bill. There ought to be an independent tribunal, acting summarily in the administration of these trusts. When the bill was originally introduced to their Lordships the appointments were proposed to be vested in the Home Secretary. It was, however, suggested that they had better be left to the Lord Chancellor. He had thought it right to strike out the provision which directed that two of the offices should be filled by Masters in Chancery, as he could not compel Masters in Chancery to accept such offices. But he proposed that the commissioners should be selected from that body, or from barristers of long standing. His Lordship then entered into a voluminous explanation of the provisions of the bill. —LORD COTTENHAM objected to the increase of patronage which the bill would create, and suggested various alterations in the measure. He recommended that all applications, in cases of charitable trusts, to the courts of equity, should be exempt from fees. Meanwhile, he would move that the bill be read that day six months.—LORD BROUGHAM supported the bill.—LORDS ELDON and CAMPBELL opposed its second reading; and, after a few words from the Bishop of Salisbury, LORD ABINGER, and LORD WROTTESELY, their Lordships divided, when there appeared—

Contents	40
Non-Contents	41
Majority against the Bill	—1

The House then adjourned, at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

On the order of the day for bringing up the report on the Customs Duties Bill,

LORD G. BENTINCK, in a speech in which he urged that the reductions proposed in the tariff were all in favour of countries commercially hostile to us, while we did nothing in favour of such countries as China, which received our manufactures on favourable terms, and during which he criticised in detail the commercial policy of the Government, especially with reference to our colonies, moved that the report be taken into consideration that day six months.

After a long discussion,

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK withdrew his amendment, a little to the surprise of the House, and the report was received.

LORD HARDINGE'S Annuity Bill, and Lord Gough's Annuity Bill passed through Committee.

The House adjourned at half-past one in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

The Duke of Buccleuch moved the first reading of the Customs Duties Bill, which had just been brought up from the House of Commons.

The Duke of Richmond entered his protest against the measure, as an unauthorised abandonment of the great principle of Protection to British industry, and leading consequently to the destruction of our colonial system, and an ultimate sweeping away of all Customs Duties.

LORD MONTAGUE would not admit the principle thus laid down, for the doctrines of Free Trade recognised a clear distinction between protective and revenue duties.

After a desultory conversation, Earl Grey rose, and declared that he could not accept the measures of the Government as a perfect scheme of Free Trade, but only as an instalment. He was still, as he had ever been, against all duties for protection; and he could answer for the great intelligent body of the manufacturers of this country, that they desired not a particle of protection for themselves when they asked for the removal of all protective and differential duties on every article of consumption.

LORD ASHBURTON thought that these questions of the Corn-Law and Tariff Bill, and that new light which had just dawned upon the Government, were of vital importance to the interests of the country. He considered that the Colonies afforded security to our trade against the restrictive system that other parts of the world adopted towards us. The Germans had their Zollverein, and France her restrictive system, and we required a system to counteract them. We had

incurred great sacrifices for the maintenance of our Colonies. Were we to retain expensive settlements for the benefit of every one save ourselves? He (Lord Ashburton) much doubted if the manufacturers would redeem the promise that had been made in their name. He believed their magnanimity to be of the kind that would have free trade for every commodity but that which they themselves supplied.

After a few words from Earl Dalhousie, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Haddington, the bill was read a first time.

Lord STANLEY suggested that the two measures should be proceeded with simultaneously, and that the second reading of the bill then before the House should be fixed *pro forma* for the 28th of May, and be further postponed, should the discussion on the Corn Bill not have been brought to a termination by that day.

This arrangement was assented to.

At seven o'clock the House adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.—This Bill was read a third time and passed, with very little observation, and without obstruction.

THE QUARANTINE LAWS.—Dr. BOWRING moved for an humble address to her Majesty that she would be graciously pleased to direct such correspondence, or extracts, on the subject of the Quarantine Laws, as has taken place with foreign Governments since the last returns to Parliament, to be laid on the table of the House.—After a short discussion, the motion was agreed to.

THE BRIDPORT ELECTION.—Mr. BANKES moved that William Rockett have leave to state his case at the bar with reference to the Bridport election.—Mr. CHRISTIE moved, as an amendment, that the petition of Mr. Rockett should be referred to a select committee, with a view to an impartial inquiry into the whole of the circumstances connected with the recent election for Bridport.—After some discussion, Mr. Bankes withdrew his motion.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved an amendment to Mr. Christie's motion, upon which a division took place. The numbers were equal, and the Speaker gave the casting vote in favour of the Government.—The Speaker then put the question that the Committee be agreed to, but, upon this question, an adjournment till Thursday was carried.

The house sat till twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE LACE FACTORIES BILL.—The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, and shortly afterwards, Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE moved the second reading of his Lace Factories Bill, the proposed object of which was to limit the duration of the hours of labour for children and adults in the lace manufacture, and to place it under the factory inspectorship. He urged that he had the unanimous assent of the operatives and of four-fifths of the employers to his measure, the necessity for which was evident from the numerous instances of decrepitude, disease, and premature death resulting from the excessive length of the hours of labour.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that the information which he had received led him to conclude that the majority of the master manufacturers were opposed to the measure. As for the working classes, it was not surprising nor unnatural that they should wish to have their hours of labour restricted by legislative interference, their belief being that it would lead to an improvement in their physical condition. But any benefit that might arise from shorter hours would be far more than counterbalanced by diminished wages, and the misery which would result. He moved an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Upon a division, the numbers were—

For the second reading	..	..	..	..	..	66
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	151
Majority against the bill	..	..	..	..	..	85

The bill was, consequently, lost.

THE WHITSUNDAY RECESS.—In reply to a question from Mr. R. YORKE, Sir R. PEEL said he proposed to move the adjournment of the House, for the Whitsunday recess, from Friday, the 29th inst., to the Thursday following, unless hon. members should be desirous that the House should sit on the Wednesday after Whit Sunday. He believed that there was, at present no business fixed for that day.

LORD HARDINGE AND LORD GOUGH.—Viscount Hardinge's Annuity Bill and Viscount Gough's Annuity (No. 2) Bill were each read a third time and passed. Lord Gough's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and several other bills, were postponed.

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

MR. W. SMITH O'BRIEN.—Mr. SHAW gave notice, that when the Committee on Group 11 had closed its labours, and given in its final report, he should move that Mr. Smith O'Brien be discharged from custody. (Hear, hear.)

THE BINGLEY WOKHOUSE.—Mr. FERRAND put some questions relative to the Bingley Wokhouse, stating that seventy persons were confined there, although the building was only intended to accommodate twelve individuals; and asking whether the Government had the power to compel the Poor-law Commissioners to visit the establishment, and afford them some relief.—Sir R. PEEL said the Government had ordered an inquiry to be made, and had given directions that the requisite relief should be afforded. The right hon. Baronet then made a general defence of the Poor-law Commissioners.

LORD EXETER rose to bring forward a motion respecting the Real Property Commissioners, when a motion was made to count the House; and, there not being forty members present, an adjournment necessarily took place.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

There have been some interesting decisions in the Railway Groups during the week. One of the most important struggles of the session—that between the North Kent and South-Eastern Companies—has been concluded in Group XIV. While the North Kent is cashiered, the South-Eastern does not pass in its integrity; the verdict is as follows:—The Committee have come to the decision that the North Kent preamble is not proved; that the preamble to the bill, Canterbury to Dover (South-Eastern Company) is not proved; that the preamble of the bill, Maidstone to Stroud (South-Eastern Company) is not proved. And the Committee will amend the South-Eastern bill from London to Chatham, so as to carry the line from London to Gravesend, and no further, omitting the branches or lines from Lewisham to Dartford, known as the South and the Angerstein Loups.

The Committee have pronounced on the preamble of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, in Group XVI. It was proved; the Committee refusing the South-Eastern permission to make the section to Dorking, and enforcing the construction in its integrity of the entire line by the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate.

The Committee in Group XX. have put what is tantamount to an extinguisher on the hopes of the Windsor, Slough, and Staines Atmospheric, by asserting that the merits of the line are not sufficient to warrant any further proceedings. This decision is also probably grounded on the interference of the line with Crown property.

An entire group of northern mineral lines has been annihilated by the Committee in Group XXXVIII.

The difficulty arising from the multiplicity of committees sitting at the same time, was pointedly alluded to on Wednesday, by Mr. Protheroe, the Chairman of Group XIV., after waiting for more than half an hour, till Mr. Cockburn could be spared from another committee; and when the learned gentleman did arrive he was evidently quite exhausted. The number now must have reached its maximum, and any attempt to dispose of the business by bringing a greater amount of committee force to bear on it must defeat its object, as not only the same counsel are engaged, but the principal engineering witnesses are generally the same.

The preamble of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Midland Junction, has been passed in Group XLV.

A decision which excited considerable interest was given in Group XXVII., on Thursday. The Committee decided that the South Midland Railway was not proved, and that the preamble of the Leicester and Bedford Railway was proved.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE POISONING OF FOUR CHILDREN, NEAR NORWICH.

The discovery of the poisoning of four children at Happpsburg, near Norwich, has created some sensation in that part of the country. Mr. Pilgrim, one of the Norfolk Coroners, held an adjourned inquest on the bodies on Tuesday, at the Haresborough Hill House. The following are the particulars of the case:—

The village of Happpsburg is situated on a cliff overhanging the sea, thirty miles from Yarmouth, and 15 miles south of Cromer, the population amounting to not more than 200 or 300. In the parish lived an old couple, named Jonathan and Ann Elizabeth Balls—the former 77, and the latter 82. They were supported by parochial relief, the woman having for several years been bedridden. They had three daughters married, who had a number of children, and it is the sudden and suspicious death of several of them that gave rise to the rumours of their being poisoned, and hence arose the Coroner's inquiry. Three years ago, an infant, nine weeks old, named Ann Elizabeth Pestle, a grandchild of Balls, died, and was buried within a few hours. The next was a boy, Samuel, of the same parents, whose death took place under similar circumstances, in last September. Three months afterwards two more deaths in the family occurred, viz., Balls's wife, and another of the grandchildren, Elizabeth Ann Pestle, and were buried on one day. Although the sudden character of the deaths excited much sensation in the parish, yet nothing of a suspicious feeling seemed to exist. The death of Balls, however, occurring on the 20th ultimo, after being attacked in a similar way as the other deceased members of the family, many rumours got afloat in the neighbourhood that his death was the result of poison; notwithstanding which, the corpse was buried; but communications having been sent to the Coroners, those gentlemen at length took the matter up, and issued a summons to the authorities for the disinterment of Jonathan Balls and Anne Elizabeth Pestle, and the impalement of a jury to inquire into the cause of their death.

William Pestle, a labouring man, the son-in-law of Jonathan Balls, identified the bodies of Elizabeth Balls, and of Ann Elizabeth and Samuel Pestle, his children.

A surgeon, who had examined the bodies, deposed that traces of poison had been discovered in them.

The daughters of Balls—Mrs. Pestle, Mrs. Green, and Mrs. Peggs—were then called in by the Coroner. They expressed every willingness to further the investigation.

After the witnesses had been heard, the Coroner said, he thought the facts did not fix upon any party so as to warrant them in sending the case to another tribunal, if any one was incriminated. The finger of suspicion most certainly pointed to the deceased Jonathan Balls, and he was now beyond the reach of the law. He recommended them to return such a verdict as would enable the officer to have the matter further inquired into, should such circumstances arise as required it. It was a case of great suspicion.

The Jury then found, after half an hour's consultation, "That the deceased, Jonathan Balls, Elizabeth Balls, Samuel Pestle, and Ann Elizabeth Pestle, died from the effects of poison, but how administered there was no evidence to show."

SERIOUS AFFRAY ON THE RIVER TYNE.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, a serious affray occurred at the mouth of the Tyne, between two crews of Italian seamen and a body of the river police. It appears that three Neapolitan sailors, belonging to the barque *St. Francesco*, now in Shields Harbour, were on shore at North Shields, trafficking with a man named Field and two of his companions, and a misunderstanding arising, a fight took place, in the midst of which one of the Neapolitans stabbed Field, immediately afterwards running away. Being joined by his countrymen, they jumped into their boat and rowed to their vessel. Field's companions removed him to a neighbouring surgery, when it was found that a very serious wound had been inflicted. In the meantime, a report of the occurrence reached a crew of the river police, who were rowing about the harbour, and they then proceeded on board the barque, to apprehend the parties. Two of the three Neapolitans were identified, and just as they were being transferred to the police-boat, the whole crew suddenly mustered, and with loud cries assailed the police. The crew of another Italian brig, lying near, came to the rescue, and increased the serious affray. The Neapolitans armed themselves with handspikes and other dangerous weapons, and the police, in self-defence, drew their cutlasses. Wounds were inflicted on both sides. Eventually, the police, finding themselves unequally matched, prepared to retire from the struggle, not, however, before one of the officers had received an extensive wound on the head, and was knocked between the two vessels. The police being reinforced by a body from the town, returned and captured twelve of the Neapolitans, who were brought before one of the resident magistrates on Monday morning, by whom they were remanded. Field remains in a precarious state. The wounded policeman is, however, not considered in danger.

POLICE.

A SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER AND THIEF.

A young man, named *Henry Norman*, was taken into custody, a few days ago, at Liverpool, under extraordinary circumstances. He was examined at HAMMERSMITH Police-office, on Monday. In order to explain the circumstances, it should be stated, that a report was spread, a short time ago, that this individual, who was clerk to Mr. W. Hoof, builder and railway contractor, at Kensington, had absconded, and taken with him the sum of £57, in gold and silver, the money of his employer; also, of his having sent a letter to Mr. Hoof; to Dr. Pullen, of Barnes, Surrey, at whose school he was educated; and to another gentleman, to whom he was known, accusing himself of having, "while in the Customs, at Jamaica, before he was twenty-one years of age, robbed the revenue of thousands of pounds sterling; and afterwards, while in the United States of America, having, at New York, robbed a pawnbroker and silversmith's store of monies and property to the value of upwards of £1000; and committed numerous other crimes, not even hesitating at murder."

In another part of his letter, he distinctly stated, that "he had committed more than 1800 distinct robberies, and had been concerned in five murders, besides many other atrocities."

At first, the confession was considered as the emanation of a fevered brain; but, from the inquiries which have since been instituted, it has been found that Norman did, at the time stated, fill an important situation in the Customs, at Kingston, Jamaica, which he eventually resigned, being at the time a defaulter to some amount. On his return to England, he offered, as a reparation, to lay open the proceedings of others connected with the same department, and was for several days under examination by the Custom-House authorities; but, on his statements being submitted to the law officers of the Crown, it was found that they were so loose that no reliance could be placed on them, and he was suffered to go at large, his defalcations being paid by those whose duty it was to have more strictly overlooked him. It has also been discovered that his statement respecting the robbery of a jeweller's store at New York is correct, such a robbery having taken place at the time stated by him, and a true bill has been returned against him at the New York sessions. Suspicions have also arisen that he was concerned in the murder and robbery committed about eight years since at the premises of Mr. Richard Westwood, the watchmaker, in Princes-street, Soho, which has ever since been enveloped in mystery. It is known that he was in England at that time, and it is believed that he was staying at the house of his father, who was at that time a respectable pawnbroker and silversmith, in Princes street, a few doors from Mr. Westwood's house.

The offence of which the prisoner was first accused on Monday was the robbery of Mr. Hoof, builder.

The prisoner is about five feet six inches high, dark hair and eyes, pale thin face, and took his station quite unconcerned at the serious situation in which he was placed.

Some evidence was given in support of the charge, after which, Mr. Clive asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything at that stage of the inquiry.

The prisoner answered that he had nothing at present to say on the subject.

Mr. Clive then said, sufficient evidence had been taken to warrant him in remanding the prisoner for a week.

The prisoner was then removed from the bar, and accompanied the gaoler with a smile playing on his countenance.

SOMETHING TO THE ADVANTAGE OF JOSEPH ADY.—At the THAMES Office, on Thursday, Joseph Ady was committed for trial on the charge of having obtained five shillings from a Mr. Hill, upon the false pretence that he could inform "Mr. Hill of something to his advantage."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prussian Government has decreed that no Prussian subject can enjoy at the same time the Polish nationality. Madame de Kaleri has again been exiled. It is supposed she will accompany to Dresden her father, M. de Nesselrode, the Chancellor's brother.

A Frankfurt paper of the 15th speaks of a collision at Ulm between some cavalry soldiers and the people, in which many were wounded. The motive has not been assigned.

The Empress of Russia and the Princess Olga, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, have arrived at Venice, where they will make a sojourn of a few days, and then proceed en route for Salzburg. The day for the solemnization of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and Princess Olga is now fixed for the 13th of July, being the 48th anniversary of the Empress of Russia's birth day.

A letter from Bayonne, dated May 13 says:—"The Infante Don Enrique will leave Bayonne in a few days on a visit to the Princess Isabel, his sister, who is married to a Polish nobleman, and lives at Brussels. The Infante has likewise received permission from the Spanish Government to make a tour in England, should he desire it."

The German journals assert that imprisonment for debt is about to be abolished in Prussia. The State had long given it up for the recovery of fines and the expense of law prosecutions, and it exists only in case of private proceedings.

An extensive fall of earth and rocks took place a few days since on the eastern slope of Mount Salève, near Chambéry, by which a fine forest of old oak trees has been destroyed. A band of smugglers returning from the neighbouring country were quietly reposing themselves on their bags of gunpowder, when they were alarmed by the noise of the moving mass, and took to flight. The clashing of the rocks together in their fall caused some sparks to ignite the powder which they had left behind them, which produced a loud explosion. Several of the smugglers escaped unhurt, but others were severely injured.

The *Universal German Gazette* contains the following:—"Travellers arrived from Circassia announce that war has not yet commenced, but Schamil Bey is making extensive preparations in the Daghestan, and the approaching campaign it is expected will be as advantageous for him as that of last year. Soliman Effendi, the agent of Schamil, has enrolled for his service 1200 horsemen in the provinces of Nad Kotch and Chepsok, and 800 at Abasoth, and the enrolments it is said would have been more numerous but for the indifference of the Ulemas and the Cadis."

A meeting of German booksellers takes place yearly at the grand fair of Leipzig. At the last meeting it was decided that a memorial should be addressed to the Saxon Government, representing that if its conduct, with regard to the liberty of the press, should be persevered in, it would have the effect of reducing Leipzig from its present prosperous condition, and, in fact, would compel the booksellers to seek another place for holding their fair. It was also resolved at the last meeting to establish in New York an extensive commission firm for German books. The cost of establishing such a concern is estimated at 30,000 dollars, which will be shortly raised amongst the booksellers.

The following paragraph appears in a recent number of one of the Hanoverian papers:—"The greatest importance is attached by the commercial houses of East Friesland to the conclusion of a navigation treaty with Denmark, similar to the one with England in 1844. By the former our ships will not only save considerable ship dues, but also two-thirds of those duties which the wares in non-privileged vessels pay. They will, moreover, have to pay less at Eismeer. The navigation treaty with England has not only been useful in past years to our shipping, but justly excites greater hopes for the future. To that treaty may be ascribed the increase in our shipping when compared with Hamburg. In 1845 the town of Embden alone possessed 133 sea vessels, averaging 61 tons each."

A letter of the 7th, from Posen, says:—"The excitement not only continues in the Grand Duchy, but is assuming even a more grave and alarming character. Hitherto, the nobles and clergy alone have taken part in the revolutionary proceedings, but now symptoms of rebellion appear among the peasantry. The people have been much excited by the arrest of several of their priests, and in some places sanguinary conflicts have ensued. At Wreschen, the Kamorniks have assembled, and demanded a partition of the land. Gnesen is said to have been a theatre of great disasters, and a battalion is about to be marched to the environs of this town."

A letter from Lille, of the 15th inst., states there was no foundation for the report which had been circulated, that the potato crop of this year would not be better than the past one. The early white potatoes showed well, and were, in some parts, already very forward. As to the other sorts, destined for the winter supplies, nothing can, at present, be advanced on their not succeeding, as they have been planted too lately.

A letter from Tunis states that on the 28th ult., the Bey sent off an Ambassador with the presents intended for Queen Victoria. They consist of eight horses, three richly ornamented saddles, two ostriches, and two female Moorish dresses.

The example of commercial relaxation set by England seems to have had its influence already abroad. The *Turin Royal Gazette* of the 2nd of May, publishes a decree from the Sardinian Government, by which a great reduction is made in the import duties on several important articles of commerce, and, among others, on brandies, refined sugars of all kinds, dried fruits, porcelain, and fancy articles of dress, &c. This, it is to be hoped, is but the first step towards further and more extensive reforms in other parts of Italy, where the Governments of the smaller States have recently shown a praiseworthy anxiety to abandon the ruinous system of prohibition which has hitherto prevailed.

The *Courrier Français* states that the French Government has in contemplation the establishment of a line of steamers between Senegal and Algiers, by means of which intelligence might be received in France from Senegal in 25 days.

The opening of the line of rail from Paris to Amiens, which was announced for the 15th of May, is deferred until the completion of the whole line from Brussels to Paris, which is positively fixed for the end of this month. The inauguration of this grand system of communication is to be celebrated by splendid fêtes, on which the company intend to spend 100,000 francs (£4000). There will be a banquet of 300 or 400 covers, and a *bal monstre* at Lille.

Sydney papers to Feb. 1, mention that the colony was occupied with discussions respecting the proposed construction of a railway. There is littleriver communication, and the surface of the country being favourable for a line, the project was highly popular.

The expenses of the Empress of Russia during her sojourn at Italy are estimated at £40,000 per month.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. J."—In the position sent, White mates at his first move.

"D. C."—The error consisted in sending a diagram in which the stipulation, "without Queening a Pawn" was omitted. Thanks for the others.

"Marazion."—You are quite right. By taking the King's Pawn with his Kt, Black may delay the mate.

"Rufus."—Certainly.

"J. C."—It is—Our solution of Problem No. 119 is perfectly correct, and the only mode of forcing mate in three moves. Your objection to it, on the plea that when the Q is played to K Kt 5th, the Bishop may take her, is futile—since, in that case, White would give mate next move.

"Ferule."—We should think them incalculable.

"Al Suli."—Many thanks for the positions: similar contributions will be at all times acceptable.

"One who knows, &c."—We have not room for the account of the Meeting. On looking it over, we quite agree with you that it is to be hoped, on future occasions, when the Committee are disappointed of their promised Chairman, they will find some efficient person, of local standing and respectability, to take his place.

"Adelphi."—Mr. Horwitz will be delighted to play a match for any amount of stake, with any player in England, except his late opponent. The party you mention may talk Chess stronger; but, rely on it, he will never risk the tug of war with an opponent so immeasurably his superior.

"Shakabak."—Caston's Type Foundry. Price, we suppose, about a guinea.

"Senec."—Quite true. Kt takes P at the third move, and puts it out of White's power to mate in the given number of moves.

"G. H." Boston, U.S.—The games, &c., have reached us safely; and we are much pleased to observe the progress which Chess is making in the United States.

"Oconensis."—The required solution is this—

1. K to Q Kt 7th	K P one	5. Kt to Q Kt 8th	K to R 5th
2. Kt takes K P	K takes P	6. Kt to Q R 6th	P one
3. K to Kt 6th	K to R 5th	7. Kt mates.	
4. Kt to Q 7th	K to Kt 5th (best)		

"Ludimagister."—It is quite optional to take or not a Pawn in passing, if you have any other move on the board.

"Jacobus H."—According to the strict rules of the game, Black must abide by his move.

"Humilitas." "J. W. D." and "G. A. H."—Play as Black can, in M. D'Orville's *Enigma No. 1*, White forces mate in three moves. Look again attentively.

"T. S. R." Guernsey.—You have quite mistaken the operation technically called "taking in passing." To make it clear to you, suppose A. (Black) to have advanced his King's Pawn to King's 5th square, B's (White) Queen's Pawn being at the time unmoved; if, then, B. attempt to play the Queen's Pawn two squares, he must in doing so pass Black's Pawn, upon which Black may, if he chooses, take the Pawn in passing in the same manner as if it had only been moved one square.

"A Member of the Chester Chess Club."—The Problems shall be duly examined. We cannot decipher your initials.

"C. S. L."—In the Problem you forwarded, it is absolutely necessary to expel the two Pawns, as the White King cannot prevent their winning, place him where you will. You have not quite hit upon the solution of *Enigma No. 1*.

"A. and B."—A. wins the game. The misplacing of a piece, if not discovered before other moves are made, cannot be rectified.

We have to acknowledge our obligations to many Amateurs who have favoured us with Problems during the last week, and to solicit indulgence if we do not report upon their merits immediately. To do justice to those already in hand unexamined would occupy some weeks.

Solutions by "C. S. L." "G. A. H. and R. H." "Ludimagister" "Guiseppe" "J. W. D." "Chapel Rock" "Amateur" "Andrew" "St. George" "H. H. B." "D. S." "G. P." "J. G." "Dublin" "B. W. F." "C. K." "F. S." "Automaton" "Shakabak" "C. O." "Marcus" "F. H." "Marazion" "Al Suli" and "A Member of the Chester Chess Club" are correct. Those by "Alpha," "Subscriber," and "L. H." are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 121.

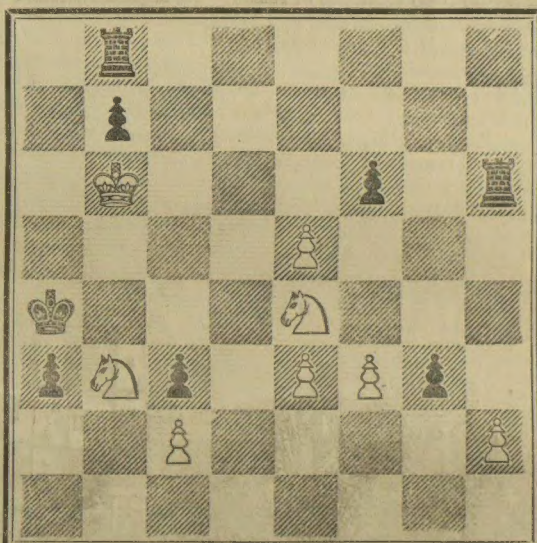
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes Kt P (ch)	P takes Q (best)	5. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to his 5th
2. R to B 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	6. B P one (ch)	K to Q 5th
3. Kt takes P (ch)	K to his 3rd	7. R to K B 4th—	
4. R to B 6th (ch)	K takes B	mate	

PROBLEM NO. 122.

By MR. HORWITZ.

White plays first and mates in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 4.—By Mr. Charles Stanley, of the Brighton Chess Club.				No. 5.—By M. Brede.			
WHITE.		BLACK.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
K at Q R 8th	K at Q B's 5th	Q at her Kt 4th	R at Q B's 2nd	K at his Kt sq	Q at K R's 3rd	R at Q B's 2nd	Kt at K Kt 5th
Q at K sq	Q at her Kt 7th	R at Q Kt sq	Kt at K Kt 5th	R at K R's 4th	P at K R's 3rd	P at K R's 3rd	Kt at K R's 3rd
B at Q B 7th	Kt's at Q's 5th and Q Kt 5th	B at Q Kt 2nd	Kt at Q R's 3rd	P's at K R's 2nd	P's at K R's 2nd	K B's 4th Q B's 3rd	and Q R's 5th
Kt's at Q Kt 5th and Q R 7th	P's at Q's 6th and Q Kt 6th	P's at K R's 2nd	and Kt 2nd	White to play first and mate in four moves.			
P's at K's 4th and Q's 5th							
No. 6.—By M. Brede.							
WHITE.		BLACK.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
K at his B's 2nd	K at his B's 3rd	Kt at Q's 6th	B at K R's sq	P at K R's 4th	P at K R's 4th		
Q at K R's 5th	R at Q 4th						
Kt at K B's 8th	R at Q R's 4th						



CROSSING OF THE ARMY OF THE UPPER SUTLEJ.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

(We have been favoured by two esteemed Correspondents with the sketches of the annexed Engravings, and the appended communications.)

FORT PHILLOOR.

Extract of a private letter from an Officer of the Bengal Infantry:—

Punjab Camp, Sooltanpore, 30 miles from Amritsar, 26th Feb., 1846.
On the morning of the 14th, Brigadier Wheeler's force broke ground, and proceeded to take up its position a couple of miles or so from Philloor, to induce the enemy to believe we were about to cross the Sutlej at the ford a mile below it. Runjore Singh, one of the Sikh Sardars, commanded the fort at the time, with 5000 or 6000 men. I galloped down in the afternoon with a few of our youngsters to the bank opposite the fort, and minutely reconnoitred them. There was a large body of them working away, making entrenchments. I could see them as plainly as possible with the telescope. They did not attempt to molest us by firing at us, as usual.

Feb 15. and 16.—The force kept moving about, as if uncertain which ford to take, when suddenly, on the night of the 17th, I was roused from my comfortable couch with orders to "get the regiment quietly under arms," and "as expeditiously as possible," "baggage to be left behind," "no tent to be struck till day-break," &c. Well, here we are in for a night attack, thought I; but it was not so. In an hour the whole force was under arms, and away we went. All the cavalry were sent off at the same time to Philloor, while we marched steadily towards Allecwal and Tulwun Ghaut. This was also a manoeuvre to distract the enemy. Day was just breaking when our columns entered the scene of our late action—Allecwal. It was a damp, cold, and cheerless morning, and everything looked gloomy and sad in the grey mist. There were still some vestiges of the late fight, which added to the dismal appearance of the morning. I turned and looked on the ford, where our bullets had rung the death-knell of many a brave fellow, and it seemed to partake of the same sad colouring. But the word "Ha-al!" put an end to my cogitations.

Forty large flat-bottomed boats were ready to convey the force in detachments over the river. The 9th and 48th Native Infantry were the first sent across, whilst a battery on one side of the river covered their landing. The sight, I assure you, was now perfectly beautiful. The sun had broken partly through the cloudy mists of the morning, and while some of the boats (which, from their quaint forms, added still more to the picturesque beauty of the scene) were rendered dim by their distance up the river, the more immediate ones, as well as the high bank, hill, village, and town on the opposite side caught brightly the rays of the morning sun. All would have made a study for any painter, and in water-colours would have made a lovely drawing.

As the boats moved away from the bank, the bands struck up "Rule Britannia," &c. They touched almost simultaneously the opposite side; one tremendous cheer burst forth—hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! We were now at last in the Punjab. The bands then struck up "The British Grenadiers," and as each regiment landed, it formed "columns of sections," and marched on.

Our heavy train was not, however, so easy to transport; as the low sand flat which it had to pass over, had, from the tread of so many feet, become quite a quicksand, so that when the guns were brought upon it, in they went up to the axletrees. As for the eighteen-pounders, fifty bullocks and three elephants could not move them an inch; the whole day was consumed in extricating them.

The next morning (18th) we marched for Philloor. The Brigadier's intentions

were to march half way, and then to attack the fort the next morning; but the keys of the fort having been sent to him, he altered his intention, and marched right in.

I send you a Sketch of the Fort: it is a very correct one, I can tell you. In the afternoon we all went into the fort, and hoisted the Union Jack on the Cavalier; and gave three cheers for Old England—Old England for ever. It is a very strongly fortified fort, although methinks it would not have stood very long against our artillery. The chief strength lay in a large ditch, which had been apparently lately constructed, and which was in such a position that no battering down of the walls could have filled it, unless perfectly riddled through and through. I am certain the fort could not have been stormed by us under a loss of 500 killed and wounded; so it was for the best, as it turned out. Now I must bid adieu, as I have not five minutes to spare before the dak goes out.

Foremost in the Sketch is shown—the Guard-House, the Outer Gate, protected by a new ditch and fausse-braye recently constructed. The Entrance to the Enceinte, which is on the Royal Seral, is between the two Towers. The Outer Gate is a sort of Barbican outside the main ditch; after passing which you have to turn to the right and go under the Round Barbican, which is seen behind the Watch Tower; then turning to your left you are brought to the opposite gate. The Enceinte is quadrangular, with four Bastions; and there is a double fausse-braye all round, with several angles, producing cross and flanking fires. Beyond the Outer Ditch is a covered way, which would contain 3000 men. The Outer Ditch is solid masonry; 30 feet broad, 25 feet deep, and at bottom 4 feet.

THE CROSSING OF THE ARMY OF THE UPPER SUTLEJ, ON THE

17th. FEBRUARY, 1846.

The first boats which reached the opposite bank of the river contained the 9th Regiment N.I., which is seen forming in quarter distance column, on the flat, some distance from the boats. Some of the 48th N.I. are landing higher up the river, more to the right in the picture; the 30th N.I. is in the boats on this side the river, immediately under the bank; and the 36th N.I. lower down to the left; beyond which the cavalry are seen in a long string winding along the ford, and forming on the opposite flat. The Rifle and Light Companies of the formed infantry are in advance, extended towards the high bank, and moving up upon the village (named Luddur). It was over the rising ground, to the left of this village, when the enemy attempted to rally behind it, after being beaten from their position and entrenched camp at Allecwal, on the 28th of January, that the shells from our howitzers played such execution among their masses that it drove them into headlong flight. Our howitzers were then nearly on the spot which forms the foreground of this sketch, which was covered with dead bodies. We commenced crossing about sunrise, and a more splendid sight could seldom be witnessed. The near bank was crowded with elephants, camels, horse artillery, and heavy trains; and about 2000 cavalry, consisting of two regiments Bengal Light Cavalry and Forster's Shekawatee Brigade. The bands of the four regiments of native infantry struck up "Rule Britannia," "God Save the Queen," &c., as each quitted the near bank, and their regimental marches as they marched on, after forming on the opposite side. The sun shone in purple splendour over a bank of clouds resting on the Himalah Mountains to the right. Everything was auspicious, and everything—heavy guns and all—reached the camp that night. The willing labour of all the troops achieved what nothing else could have done, and the moral effect of this bloodless achievement on the enemy was much greater than our four bloody victories of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Allecwal, and Soobraon, in

which we destroyed nearly 50,000 of the enemy, and took 250 of their guns. On the 18th, we marched thirteen miles; but the moral effect of our splendid crossing was, that we found the strong fortress of Philloor had been evacuated by the enemy during the night, and the British ensign waved proudly over its battlements that morning.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JOHN COLLETT, M.P.

Mr. Collett, the member for Athlone, is, we believe, the first English, or rather Saxon, representative who has joined the Repeal movement. Whether the fact of his sitting for an Irish constituency may not have had much influence in his conversion, it would, perhaps, be impertinent to inquire. But the honourable gentleman rather belongs to the eccentric class of legislators, and this is only one of several singularities. Among them may be reckoned his penchant for paying the fines of persons convicted by country magistrates for offences against the Game-laws, or who suffer from other kinds of legal injustice; he it said, in passing, that they are not so infrequent as we could wish them; and if the relieving men from harsh proceedings, implies an unwillingness to institute them and a dislike of those who do, the world would be much the better if more of those who occupy the position of Mr. Collett, shared his sentiments also.

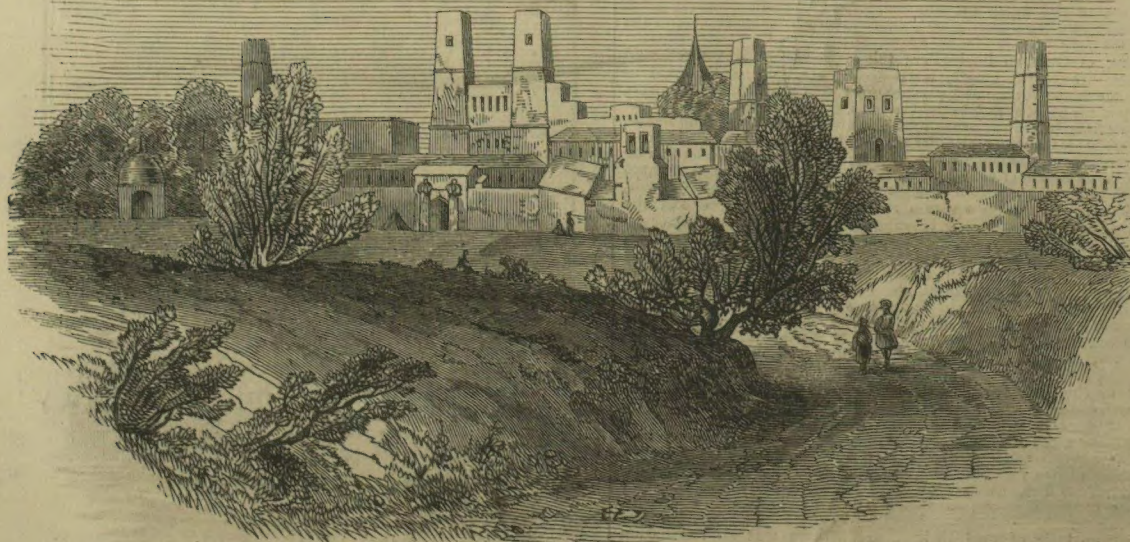


MR. JOHN COLLETT, M.P.

The hon. gentleman is the eldest son of E. J. Collett, Esq., of Locher's House, Herts: his father represented the borough of Cashel for many years. Mr. Collett is extremely liberal in his political opinions, and very often expresses them with far more candour, and less reserve, than are generally to be met with in St. Stephen's. He is a very constant questioner; and the Home Secretary has frequently to acknowledge the diligence with which the hon. Member must have made himself acquainted with the contents of the day's newspaper—most commonly the ground of his interrogative. He brought forward a case on Monday evening, for the second time, in which a woman was alleged to have been trapped into buying game, for the purpose of informing against her. He declared "it was a disgusting case, amounting to an offer of blood-money." Sir J. Graham said the story was altogether unfounded; and that the only authority for it, was that of a man who had been convicted for horse-stealing. There was some discussion on the affair, the Game-Law being involved in it; after which, as usual, "the subject dropped." Mr. Collett was returned for Athlone in 1843. His brother, Mr. W. R. Collett, sits for Lincoln.

SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—A public discussion upon the question of the abolition of capital punishment took place on Tuesday evening at the City of London Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street. The theatre of the institution was crowded. The chair was taken by Mr. Wrightson. The discussion was opened by Mr. George Thompson, who addressed the meeting at considerable length. Mr. Roulton read some interesting statistical details, to show that where the punishment of death was most used, the crime of murder was most prevalent.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The seventh annual general meeting of the above institution, established for the granting pensions and affording temporary relief to decayed members of the newspaper publishing trade was held on Wednesday evening, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, James Harmer, Esq., President, in the chair. The report showed that the Society was steadily advancing, that the subscriptions of the past year were four times greater than the preceding, and that the funded property was now upwards of £800. Thanks were unanimously awarded to the press, and Mr. Terry stated that no less than £200 of the subscriptions had been contributed by the proprietors of different journals. The officers for the ensuing year having been elected, the cordial thanks of the meeting were awarded to the President and other officers.



FORT PHILLOOR.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)



THE ROYAL KINGSTOWN YACHT CLUB HOUSE.—PRINCIPAL FRONT.

THE ROYAL KINGSTOWN YACHT CLUB.

Oh, bright the scene in Dublin Bay,
When the glad summer sun is glancing
On Kingstown Yacht Flotilla gay,
Over the blue waves wildly dancing.
The joyous breeze the canvass fills;
Their streamers flout the jocund breeze,
While Wicklow's high serrated hills
Look down upon th' exulting seas.

Ay! 'tis a glorious sight I ween,
To view from Howth that gay flotilla—
The brave sons of the Island Green,
Love the wild joys of ocean's billow.
The town pours out its multitude,
To view the Derby of the wave;
From peer to peasant, all are present—
Age—youth—the beautiful—the brave.

At the commencement of the Yachting Season, we present our readers with two views of the splendid Club-House, lately erected for the Royal Kingstown Yacht Club, from designs by Mr. G. Papworth. It is much

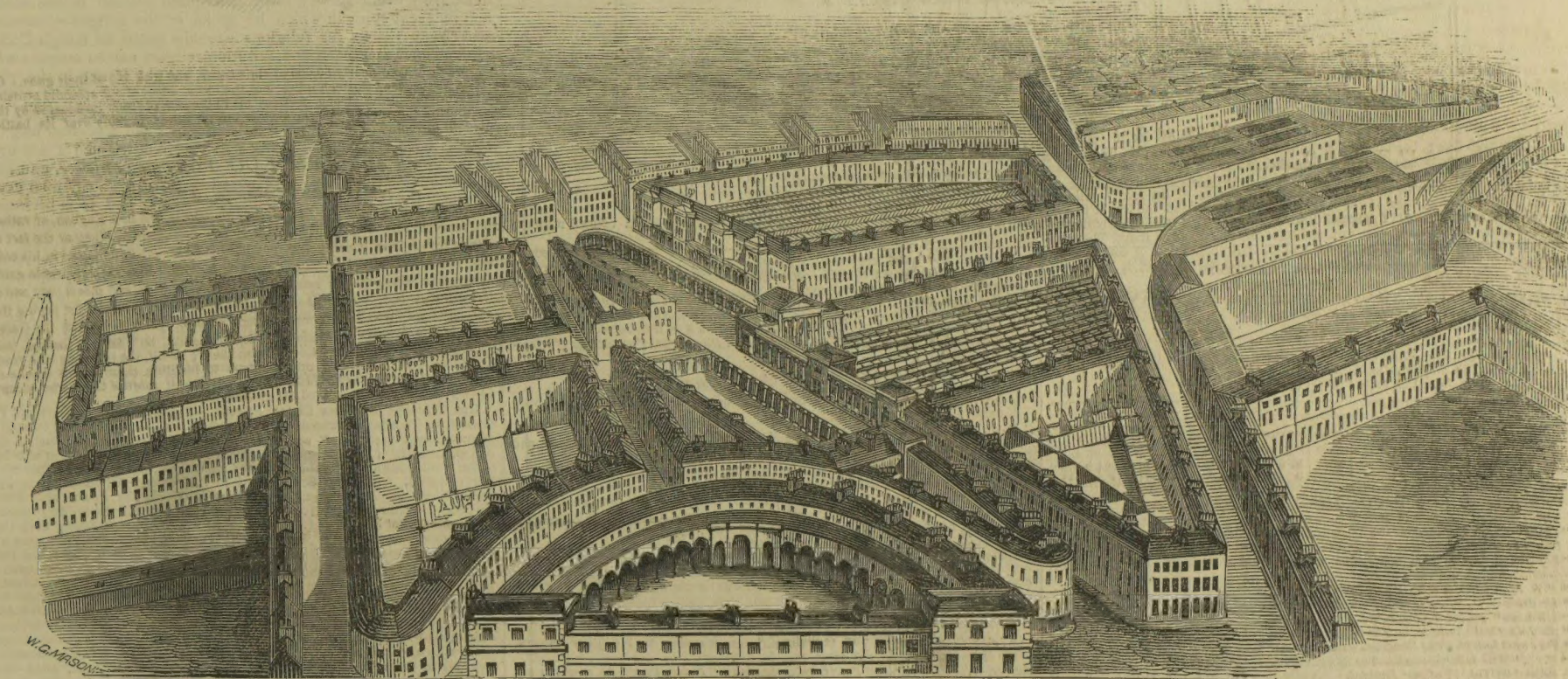
admired for the elegance of its exterior, as well as for the completeness of its interior arrangement.

The Royal Kingstown Yacht Club, we learn from *The Yachtsman's Annual*, was established at Kingstown, Dublin, in the commencement of last year; and, one of the first resolutions of the Club was the building of the above Club-House. The Beautiful Bay of Dublin is well calculated for the sailing contests of the yachts; and the members, in about four months, exceeded 500, being the most numerous Yacht Club in existence.

GRAND CENTRAL RAILWAY TERMINUS.

THE advantage of a General Railway Terminus, by which means the leading lines should be brought into the heart of the metropolis, has been too often insisted upon in prospectus and speech, to render it necessary for us to enlarge upon the interest of the means by which this consummation of a grand national improvement is proposed to be effected. The benefits have been pretty generally conceded in argument; but the cost, we fear, will be by far the greater obstacle.

Still, this great desideratum, Mr. Charles Pearson, the City Solicitor,



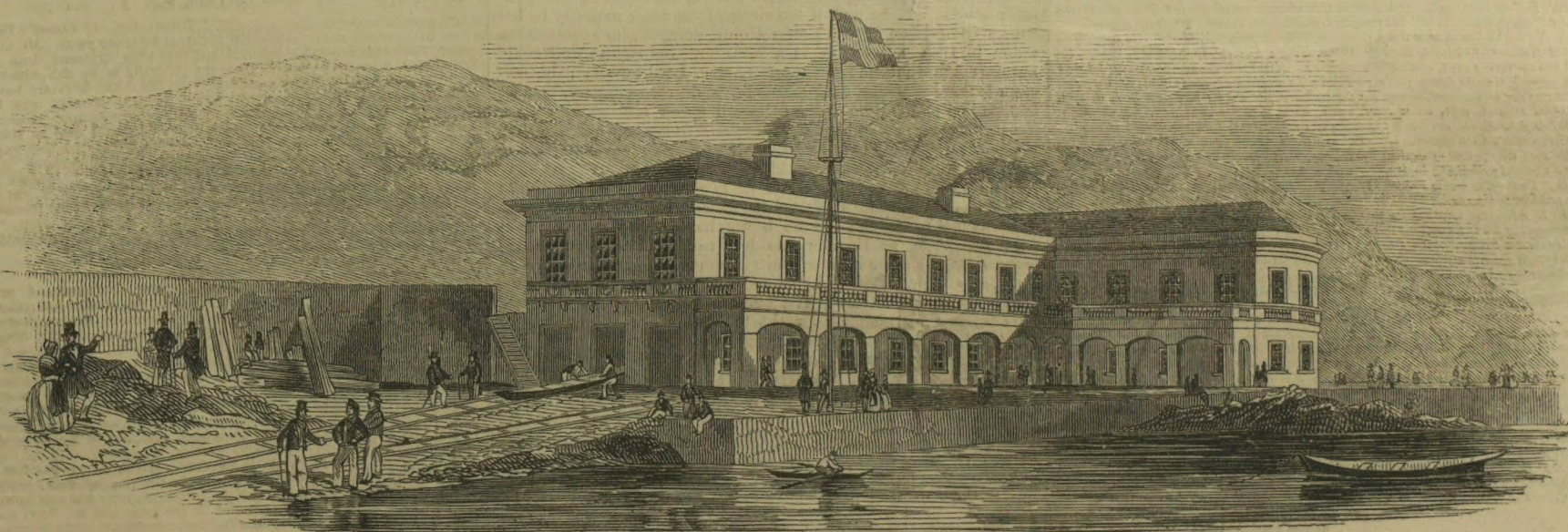
PROPOSED CENTRAL RAILWAY TERMINUS FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

proposes to effect by comparatively easy means, by the erection of a gigantic general Terminus, of which a model has been constructed, and exhibited in the Council Chamber at Guildhall. As the plan is not only interesting to the inhabitants of the metropolis, but to every visitor, we have engraved a portion of Mr. Pearson's design, to show the character of the proposed superstructure, and a ground-plan of its site. The district of the City represented by the model, or rather the tract of ground which this work would cover, is that bounded on the north by some vacant fields near Battle-bridge; on the south by Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street; on the east by the Old Bailey, and on the west by Shoe-lane.

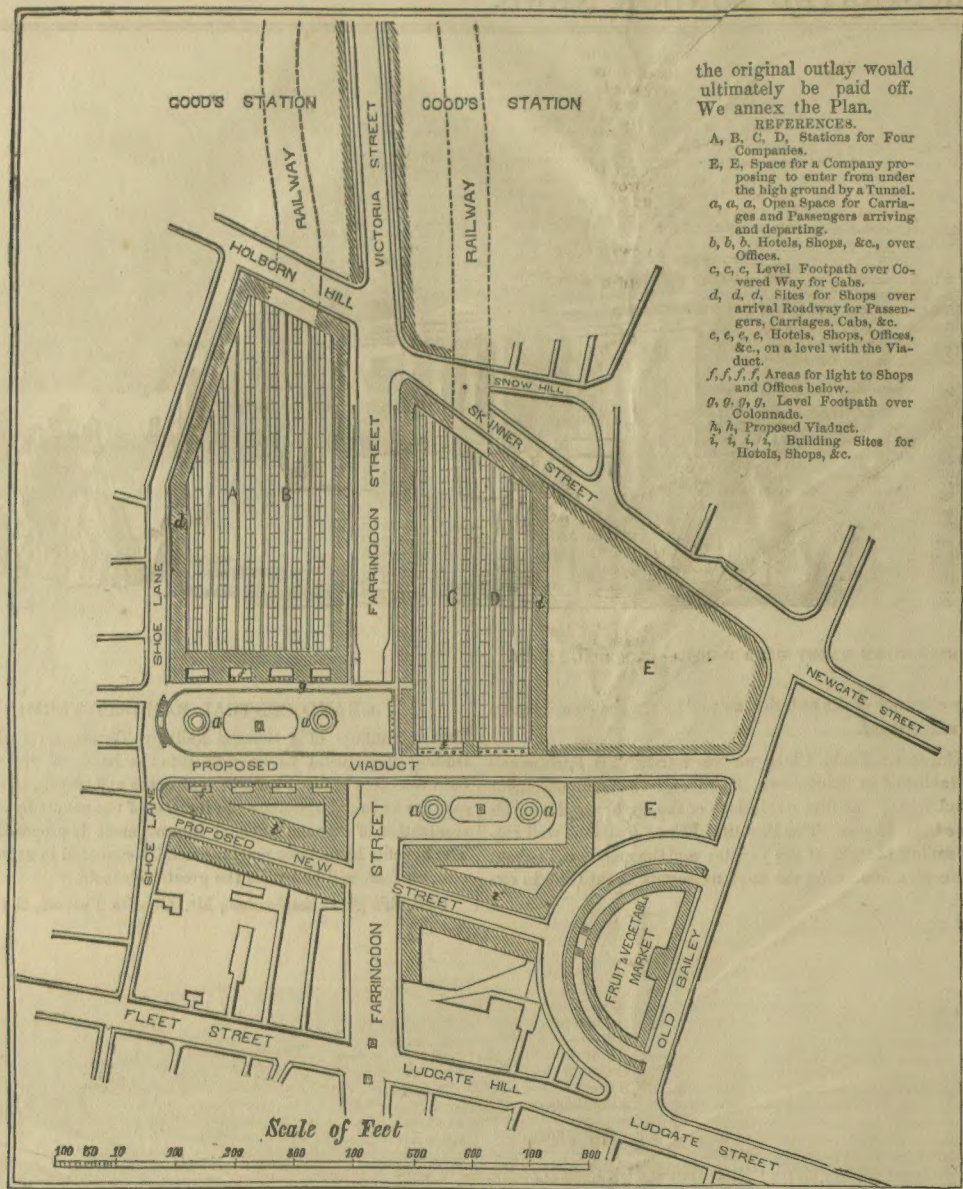
Mr. Pearson's explanation of the scheme, a few evenings since, occupied fully two hours and a half; but the substance of it (says the *Times*) may be gathered from the following summary:—"Mr. Pearson

proposed to enter London by Battle-bridge, where there were about eighty acres of land not built upon, and part of which was admirably adapted for a goods' station, and presents a means of communication with all railroads running north-east and north-west. From Battle-bridge his line would cross the New-road near King's-cross, proceed in a somewhat parallel direction with Gray's-inn-road, hugging the wall of Coldbath-fields Prison, and thence on by Field-lane to Farringdon-street, where would be the passenger station. The difficulties in effecting this he described as small indeed; for those that did present themselves he had overcome by making the same site serve the double purpose of a trunk railway, with three double lines of rails on the basement, and a carriage road eighty feet wide on its super-surface, intersecting London north and south, and presenting an uninterrupted communication from Battle-bridge to Farringdon-street. He likewise proposes giving cross

streets from Clerkenwell and St. John's-street to Hatton-garden, Gray's-inn-lane, King's-cross, and the western parts of the metropolis. He would also raise Holborn valley 16 feet, so as to render the roadway from Holborn-hill to Newgate-street, as level as Fleet-street. He further contemplates keeping all the goods-traffic to the north, and the passenger-traffic to the south, of Holborn: and, by the opening of new-streets to relieve the City of its present over-crowded state, and to make it more free of passage, with the increased railroad traffic, than it is now without it. On striking a balance of the cost, &c., he was bold enough to say that the balance was in favour of the undertaking by at least £1,000,000 sterling. The necessary funds for constructing this Terminus he would have raised by means of a stock, under the management of the Corporation of the City, bearing 4 to 5 per cent interest. There should, at the same time, be a sinking-fund of from 2 to 2½ per cent, by which means



THE ROYAL KINGSTOWN YACHT CLUB HOUSE.



PROPOSED CENTRAL CITY TERMINUS, IN FARRINGTON-STREET.—PLAN SHOWING THE STATIONS, VIADUCT, AND STREET, ON THE UPPER LEVEL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 24.—Sunday after Ascension—Birth of Queen Victoria.

MONDAY, 25.—Mercury rises at 3h. 18m. a.m.

TUESDAY, 26.—St. Augustine.

WEDNESDAY, 27.—Dante born, 1265.

THURSDAY, 28.—Jupiter rises at 3h. 33m. a.m.

FRIDAY, 29.—Restoration of King Charles II.

SATURDAY, 30.—Pitt born, 1759—Pope died, 1744.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending May 30.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. 1 55	h. m. 2 17	h. m. 2 36	h. m. 2 57	h. m. 3 17	h. m. 3 35
h. m. 1 55	h. m. 2 17	h. m. 2 36	h. m. 2 57	h. m. 3 17	h. m. 3 35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Isaac Walton." Maidstone.—The Dulwich Picture Gallery is open every day in the week, except Fridays and Sundays, throughout the year.

"Sigismund."—The difference of distance can only be accurately ascertained by a pedometer.

"P. S. J.'s" letter is a hoax.

"Frederic S. T., Frome, must await the reorganization of the militia.

"Miranda" should have prepaid.

"An Impatient Creditor."—The affair is "a debt of honour."

"Tom of Ongar."—The illustrations will appear next week.

"E. C." Wandsworth-road.—The Engraving of Goodall's "Fête de Mariage" appeared in Vol. V. of our Journal. See also Nos. 110, 114, 115, 116.

"Le Diable."—The 1 in Elia is long.

"A Friend and Old Subscriber."—The Lady Mary S. S. S. is recommended to avoid the means hinted at.

"A. J." Donerale, should beware of Lotteries, Foreign as well as English.

"J. T." Glasgow, may address a Letter to 198, Strand.

"Alpha." Canterbury.—Upwards of £10,000 has been subscribed as a testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill, but we only remember his having received the sum above specified.

"T. P." Jedburgh, is thanked for the suggestion; but the truthful illustrations of the late Campaign in India will not be published elsewhere than in our Journal.

"W. J. M., Hull."—We cannot interfere in Card disputes.

"N. W." Torquay.—Vol. 8 of our Journal will be completed at Midsummer. The usual charge for binding each Volume in covers to be obtained at our Office, 198, Strand, is 5s.

"G. W." Rugby.—It is inconvenient to give the private addresses of Authors; but, as a general rule, letters for them may be addressed to the Publishers of their works.

"Orion."—Leigh's Picture of London.

We have not room for Lines by "T. T. L." ("Summer is Coming"); by "A. M." ("My own Native Isle"); by "A. H." ("To ***").

"Burgus Neuberger."—It is altogether a popular error to imagine that a man (?) has any right to sell his wife. It is true that this vile custom among the most profligate of the lower classes, has been magnified into law; whereas, it does not constitute a divorce, but is directly punishable by law.

"W. W. W."—The Box Tunnel, on the Great Western Railway, is 9,680 ft. (or nearly 1½ mile) long.

"Capitius."—We do not know the present "whereabout" of Mr. Robert Owen.

"W. H. L." of Liverpool.—If a Commission were granted by the Commander-in-Chief "without purchase," the recipient would have nothing whatever to pay.

"Y. L. N."—The late Hector John Graham Toler, Earl of Norbury, was murdered in the demesne of his seat, Durrrow Abbey, King's County, in January, 1839. He left two surviving sons, and eight daughters. His Arms were—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, a cross fleury, gules, charged with a plain cross, coupé, of the field, between four leaves, vert, a crescent for cadency, for Toler: 2nd and 3rd, argent, a trefoil slipped, vert, on a chief, sable, three escallop shells, or, for Graham. Crest, a fleur-de-lis, or. His Lordship was never Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"A Clergyman's Churchwarden."—The questions asked by our Correspondent involve such nice points of Ecclesiastical Law, that reference had better be made to some Counsel practising in Doctors' Commons.

"B. S." Deal.—No one is liable to be charged for bearing armorial ensigns, unless the emblem he uses is an heraldic device.

"O. E. R. S."—An application to the Herald's College will be the best means of ascertaining the information required.

"An Ignorant Fellow."—No family is entitled to a Crest unless it can show a descent from some one whose right is recorded in the Herald's Visitations, or has had a grant of such a device.

"Isabel Bear."—The address of a Foreign Minister or Ambassador is "Your Excellency."

"Ela."—Lord Paget, eldest son of the Earl of Uxbridge, married, on the 7th of last June, Sophia, daughter of the late C. Eversfield, Esq., of Denne Park. Lord Dunsandale is a new Peer of Ireland, so created the 6th of June, 1845. His name is James Daly; and his residence, Dunsandale, in the county of Galway. He is elder brother of the Bishop of Cashel, and son and heir of the late Right Hon. Dennis Daly, for many years M.P. for the county of Galway, described by Henry Grattan as "one of the best and brightest characters that Ireland ever produced."

"J. L. L." Bristol.—The Great St. Leger Stakes are run for by colts and fillies then three years old.

"W. C." Dean-street, is thanked for his intention, though we cannot avail ourselves of his suggestion.

"E. C."—The application at Herald's College must be personal.

"X. Y. Z."—Bowler's edition of Shakspeare is freed from the objectionable passages: it is published by Longman and Co.

"R. J. C." Ledbury.—The large View of Dublin will be issued this day fortnight.

"A Subscriber."—The Female Portraits by Grant and Lee are very popular.

"D. J. D." Turrington.—We consider the "London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine" to report most fully Astronomical Discoveries, Proceedings of Astronomical Societies, &c.

"Quip" should apply to a Seal Engraver.

"Cursor."—The Derby Stakes will be run for next Wednesday.

"O'Mac."—The Views of the Experimental Squadron, noticed last week, are published at 12s. 6d.

"W. J." Tipton.—Removal will be illegal.

"Moses."—Waterloo, the eminent Dutch painter, lived early in the 17th century, and excelled in landscapes.

"A. S."—Shakspeare is believed to have died at Stratford, where he was buried April 25, 1616.

"Venator."—Next week we shall copiously illustrate the Race for the Derby Stakes at Epsom, on Wednesday, in a Series of picturesque and highly characteristic Engravings, by first-rate Artists.

"Rauvricus" has been misinformed.

"Juvenis."—Taylor's Short-Hand, improved by Harding.

"A. D." Esher.—We cannot assist our Correspondent.

"Sam Snap" may hear of a work on Rigging Vessels at Norie and Co.'s, 157, Leadenhall-street.

"A. W."—The scenery of Derbyshire and parts of Yorkshire is romantic; that of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex is picturesque.

"W. S. M."—Delaroché's "Head of Christ" is engraved in No. 144 of our Journal. See our next No.

"P. O. H."—A Letter for Sydney, if to be sent by India, should be specially addressed via Marseilles.

"A. Z."—Richard is himself again" is not Shakspeare, but an interpolation by Cibber.

"A. L. Z."—We are not aware of any Loan Society exclusively for Clerks.

"Autograph."—The late Mr. Upcott's Collection, if we mistake not, will shortly be sold by Sotheby.

"M. M."—See "Flacman's Lectures on Scripture."

"An Ab Initio Subscriber."—Apply to Richardson's, Booksellers, 172, Fleet-street. The Star Chamber was named from its roof being decorated with gilt stars.

* * * THE LARGE VIEW OF DUBLIN will be issued, free of charge, as a Supplement to the Number of our Journal for this day fortnight.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1846.

THE great business of the Session begins in the House of Lords on Monday next, on the second reading of the Corn Bill. There have been a few indications of a stormy week; lowering skies and muttered thunder, heard at intervals and not easily suppressed, are but the heralds of the tempest. Lord Stanley is to be the "ruler of the spirits" of discontent which Peel has invoked against himself; and it will be well if the circle of the large majority he has drawn around him in the Lower House, defends him against some attempt to annihilate him as a Minister. Sir Robert Peel could not have a more formidable opponent than Lord Stanley; his sarcasm is more powerful than Disraeli's, and more effective, because less studied and epigrammatic: he will speak also as the rival of the Premier; the member for Shrewsbury frequently appears only the clever and malicious traducer, who has applied himself to sarcasm against a greater than himself, as to a task.

We do not think the presence of Lord Stanley in the Lower House would have much affected the numbers by which the question was there decided; but he would have been a greater opponent than any the Premier has had to meet. His rivals and competitors for office have supported him; a large number of his own party have followed him: from those he left only has the active opposition come. The efforts of Lord George Bentinck have been rather admired for the "pluck" and perseverance he exhibited, than feared for the damage he could do. Lord Stanley, from his rank, reputation, influence with the House, and official knowledge, would have produced more effect in a single speech, than all the Protectionists have done in three months; hence his course in the Upper Chamber will be watched with the greatest anxiety. We give the organisation of the Protectionist Peers up to the present time, as rumour states it:—"The number of Peers actually pledged against the Corn Bill is said to be 170; these, it is confidently expected, will be reinforced to about 210.

The number believed to be committed to the Minister is stated at 156: ten of the Bishops are included in this number. A greater number of the right reverend Lords, however, will certainly oppose the Bill. The opinions, or rather the probable votes, of five or six prelates are still unknown."

The Earl of Malmesbury and the Earl of Eglintoun are said to have undertaken the task of marshalling the array of Peers hostile to the bill. From the above calculation we should think it probable that the Ministry may have proxies enough at command to carry the second reading. But, if the policy of the Protectionists is not absolute rejection, so much as modification to a fixed duty, or some step of that nature, it is not at all improbable they may carry some amendment in Committee, where we believe proxies cannot be given. The debate is expected to last several nights.

LORD BROUGHAM confesses that the University of London has been a failure. He attributes that failure to the "vulgarity" of the citizens of London, for whom, as for everybody else when he is abusing them, he entertains "the greatest respect." How he can respect those he in the same breath declares unworthy of the sentiment is one of those things that Lord Brougham alone can explain. The "vulgarity" of which he accuses the merchants and citizens of London is shown, he says, in their preferring to send one son to Oxford or Cambridge "to be corrupted,"—(a remark that drew expressions of dissent from the meeting at which he was presiding),—instead of availing themselves of the cheaper system of education provided in Gower-street; the ground of that preference is said to be a desire on their part that their sons should associate with the sons of Dukes and Lords.

That some such unworthy motive may influence a few foolish men, we have no doubt; a slavish adulation of rank is common enough among those who have not perception enough to see that such a perverted ambition commonly brings its own punishment with it. The plebeian "tuft-hunter" generally returns from College less encumbered with learning than debts, and "cut" by the Lord Georges and Lord Williams, who have condescended to countenance his expensive follies as the price of their society; he acquires all the affectations and vices of a rank that he will never attain.

For such victims there is very little pity and no respect—not even that of Lord Brougham, who has a great veneration for everything, if we may take his own word for it. But the real cause of the failure of the University of London as a place of education, is not the "vulgarity" of London merchants. They are not all England, and cannot hold in their hands the success or failure of a great institution. A slight intimation of the cause of the "effect defective" was given by Lord Brougham himself in the scoffing and indecent spirit in which he spoke of the religious instruction and the provisions for religious worship given at King's College. He denies that at such an institution religion can be taught; where and when is religious instruction to be sought if not in the places where the minds of men are formed?

In after life, and in the struggles in which men engage, the principles and practice of the Christian faith are too often forgotten if they have been imbibed, and will rarely be gained if not previously implanted. A man may wear the robes of office, and sit on the Woolsack itself, without possessing them. To say men cannot be trained religiously is a deplorable error; and it is because no attempt is made to do it, that Lord Brougham's pet establishment has been a signal failure. As men are, so are their works. The ex-Chancellor sneers at the student who would attend worship at King's College as "an ass": the sneer was ill-placed, thoroughly "vulgar," and in every way disgusting. What is his Lordship's estimate of the "wisdom of the world" we know not; but he can hardly be ignorant of the authority that names one "in whose sight" it is "foolishness."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.—The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Tuesday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. The Privy Council was attended by Prince Albert and the Ministers. At the Court the Earl of Erroll had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the ribbon and badge of the most ancient and noble order of the Thistle, worn by his father the late Earl of Erroll. The Royal dinner party in the evening at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Prince and Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, the Earl and Countess Delawar and Lady Mary Sackville West, the Earl of Liverpool, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Lady Catherine Buckley, and the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay. The Queen afterwards gave a concert. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance at the Palace.

The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing on Wednesday, in an open carriage and four. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took their usual walks and rides in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Hon. Captain Gordon, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, honoured the Floral Exhibition, in the Regent's Park, with a visit. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, Lord George Lennox, and Captain Francis Seymour.

The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing on Thursday morning as early as half-past nine o'clock in an open carriage and four. The Royal carriage was preceded by outriders in undress liveries, but there was no escort. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—Her Majesty's birthday this year, in consequence of the near approach of an interesting event, will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 9th of June, instead of the 24th of May. Messengers from the Home-Office are now in daily attendance at Buckingham Palace.

On Monday last, his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Mr. Otley with a visit, at his house in York-terrace, Regent's-park, to inspect his valuable collection of Paintings by the Old Masters. The Prince remained about three quarters of an hour; and, upon his departure, was pleased to express himself much gratified.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

May 20.

In a Congregation holden at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—Revs. Cadwallader, Coker, Adams, Merton.
B.A.—John Bridge, Charles Henry Chevalier, Trinity; Thomas Hext Bushnell, Pembroke; Thomas Hill Bakewell, Magdalen Hall.
Examinatio Publica in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis die octavo mensis Junii habenda est.

R. WALKER,
N. POOCK,
S. J. RIGAUD.

Examinatores in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

May, 19, 1846.

CAMBRIDGE.

May 16.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.—On Monday, the 11th instant, the Thurston Prize Essay, adjudged to C. J. Hare, L.M., was by him recited in Chapel, at the commemoration of Dr. Wendy. The subject was "The History of the Plague since Dr. Caius's time."

THE NEW POTATO CROP.—We regret to learn that the disease has manifested itself in several instances among the new potatoes, in Hume and Chorlton. One curious circumstance has been mentioned to us. Potatoes of the same kind were planted in the autumn, some apparently sound, and the others diseased. On an examination of the crops, it was found that though the disease existed in both, it was most developed in those grown from apparently sound tubercles.—Manchester Guardian.

ANOTHER MURDER.—On Monday (last week), a respectable farmer, aged 70 years, named Daniel Delany, who resided at Oldcourt, near Rathdowney, Queen's County, was inhumanly murdered under the following circumstances:—The deceased, who held a large tract of land from Mr. Robert Drought, of Cappagolan, King's County, was employed to serve ejectments on a tenant who owed large arrears of rent, and for which act he was followed from the market and murdered on the road not far from his residence. The person upon whom the ejectment was served, and a stranger in that locality, are in custody, fully charged with the commission of this fearful crime.

HOLY THURSDAY.—Thursday being Ascension day, or Holy Thursday, the usual parochial ceremonies observed in the metropolitan parishes in inspecting and "beating" their respective boundaries, were gone through. The thoroughfares through the Inns of Court were stopped, and the entrances thereto guarded within and without with the usual degree of acute watchfulness—that any adjoining parish might not on bound-beating day plant its foot on non-parochial ground.

DOUGLAS FERROLD.—An authentic Portrait of this very popular Writer, engraved on Steel by Henry Robinson, from a Drawing by Kenny Meadows, will shortly be issued.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—In answer to Lord Brougham, Lord Canning said that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report on the differences between Mr. Barry and Dr. Reid, and the best means of ventilating the new houses, had not yet given in their report, because the inquiry had been found of a more intricate nature than was at first supposed.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—The Duke of Wellington said that he would, on Thursday next, move that, at the rising of the House, it should adjourn till the following Thursday.

Lord Hardinge's and Lord Gough's Annuity Bills were read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Marquis of NORMANBY moved for some returns relative to murder and attempts to murder in Ireland, and condemned the dilatory conduct of the Government.—The Earl St. Germans defended the Government.—The Marquis of NORMANBY did not press his motion, and the House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—Mr. O'CONNELL moved the consideration of a letter addressed by Mr. Smith O'Brien to the Speaker. In this letter the hon. member stated that the Committee of Selection had not been appointed according to the standing orders, and that it had no right to compel his attendance, and that his imprisonment was thus illegal, and claiming his discharge upon this ground.—The Clerk then read the minutes of the proceedings which had led to the hon. member's imprisonment.—Mr. O'CONNELL then rose and said he should briefly state the circumstances of the case, and then move that the order of the 27th of April be discharged. The Chairman of the Committee of Selection (Mr. Estcourt) had made a statement which was not founded in fact. He meant not of course to impute wilful misstatement, but the order of the House had been obtained under a mistake. He contended that the Committee of Selection had not been properly formed, and therefore that it had not power to compel the attendance of Mr. Smith O'Brien. Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving that the order of the 27th of April be discharged, and said, if he succeeded in that, he should move that Mr. S. O'Brien be discharged, which would follow as a matter of course.—Mr. ESTCOURT (Chairman of the Committee of Selection), said he should endeavour to prove that the Committee was duly appointed, and that they had properly discharged their duty to the House.—Mr. WARBURTON contended that the Committee of Selection had not been properly appointed, and that, therefore, its acts were nugatory.—Sir G. GREY contended that Mr. Smith O'Brien had been committed for not obeying an order of the House, and not for refusing compliance with the orders of the Committee of Selection.—Mr. STUART opposed the motion.—Mr. O'CONNELL shortly replied, and stated that whatever might be the fate of the question now before the House, he should move that Mr. Smith O'Brien be discharged.—Mr. WAKLEY denied that there were any precedents for the course that had been adopted. It was plain that a mistake had been committed, and, under such circumstances, he thought it would be best for the House to tell Mr. Smith O'Brien that he had not acted very wisely, that there had been mistakes on both sides, but that all parties were willing to shake hands, make up the matter, and let Mr. Smith O'Brien go free. Upon a division, the numbers were:—

For Mr. O'Connell's motion 36
Against it 180
Majority against the motion 144

THE FACTORIES BILL.—The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by Mr. BANKES, who spoke in support of the bill.

MEETINGS OF TENANT-FARMERS IN FAVOUR OF PROTECTION.

Two very numerous meetings were held at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, to take steps in favour of Protection. At one meeting, the Duke of Richmond presided; and at the other, the Duke of Buckingham. There were deputations present from upwards of two hundred country societies. The *Morning Post* devotes many columns to the speeches, and says that more than two thousand farmers went away, because they could not obtain admission; and that "a cry to 'adjourn the meeting' was raised as soon as the Duke of Richmond had taken the chair 'Adjourn to Hyde Park, and we'll fill it,' was shouted by sturdy sturdy agriculturists. In these circumstances, the Duke of Buckingham consented to take the chair in another room; and, in that, the same resolutions were carried with as much enthusiasm as in the room where the Duke of Richmond presided."

Lord G. Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli spoke strongly against Free-Trade, and resolutions in favour of Protection were agreed to.

A resolution expressive of confidence that the House of Lords would reject the Corn Bill was also agreed to. Lord G. Bentinck expressed his belief that the House of Lords would so mutilate the bill as to render a dissolution inevitable.

SHIPWRECK AT HARWICH.—The *Alert*, Eskdale, of Whitby, from Oporto for London, at ten o'clock on Tuesday night, got on the Long Sand, Harwich, and at six next morning the vessel, when the master and four seamen took to the boat, and were, with one passenger, who was picked up on a spar, brought in to Harwich by the smack *William and Elizabeth*, of Dartmouth. One seaman and eight passengers were drowned. When the master and crew left the *Alert*, she was afloat on her broadside, riding at anchor. The following is a list of persons drowned—viz., Robert Anderson, seaman; Hiram Nelson, blacksmith, wife, and three children—Mr. Hardgrave and two children—passengers.

THE LATE ASSASSINATION IN DURY-LANE.—On Thursday night, Mr. Bedford resumed, at the Grange, Carey-street, the adjourned inquest on the body of the unfortunate Blewitt, when, Louisa Cooke having been heard, the Jury, after considerable deliberation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against John Graham, the young man who shot the deceased.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE UNITED STATES.—The *Great Western* has arrived at Liverpool with New York papers to the 7th inst. Their contents are unimportant; but it is believed that the Oregon notice has been officially sent by this vessel to the American Minister in London, with instructions to convey it to the British Government. Affairs in Mexico were threatening. The latest accounts from Rio Grande state that Matamoros was blockaded by General Taylor.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.

On Monday afternoon, the annual dinner of this society was held at the London Tavern, when nearly one hundred gentlemen assembled; Lord Dudley Stuart in the chair, supported by Luke Hansard, Esq.; R. Taylor, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Laing; V. Figgins, Esq., &c. The musical arrangements were under the management of Mr. Barnby, assisted by Master Norman, and Messrs. Howe, Coward, and Hodson, who gave the "Benedictus" in very fine style. After the usual loyal toasts,

Lord D. Stuart said that now that the usual toasts had been drunk, he felt himself called upon to propose, as worthy of the particular attention of the gentlemen then assembled, the healths of two distinguished patrons of the society, whose progress they were then met to assist, namely, "The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Northumberland." The former Royal Duke was well known for his benevolent and charitable disposition, and the latter, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, was one who promoted learning in every sense; and he, therefore, felt great pleasure in drinking the healths of these two distinguished noblemen, patrons of the Printers' Pension Society.

The Rev. Mr. Laing gave the toast of "The Company of Stationers," for their liberality to the society.

R. Taylor, Esq., responded to the toast. The Chairman then said that they had now come to what must be considered the most interesting toast of the evening, that of "The Printers' Pension Society." To promote the object of that society was the end of their meeting on that occasion, which was a good and worthy end—that end was charity, and the relief of distress, and to provide for the wants of those who could not provide for themselves—to bring consolation to the aged and infirm, who were deserving of assistance, and who, after a life of toil and honourable industry, found themselves reduced to a state of destitution. The Printers' Pension Society deserved support, because its object was charity to the aged, the infirm, and the bereaved (hear), who were deserving of the sympathy and the assistance of all Christian persons. The objects of that society appeared to him to offer some peculiar claims to benevolence. They belonged to a class of men who were engaged in an occupation that was the most interesting that could be conceived. Who was there that was not every day in want of the assistance of the printer? The divine, the philosopher, the man of business, the man of pleasure, the grave, the gay, the old, the young, the rich, the poor—all in their turn, and almost every day, they were all in want of, and required, the services of the printer. (Hear.) Nothing could be carried on without his aid; and even while they were sitting in that room enjoying themselves, hundreds and thousands of printers were engaged in their arduous employment for their instruction, amusement, and benefit. And should they be indifferent to the claims of persons so occupied, when this occupation had, through circumstances over which they had no control, failed to provide for them a provision in their declining years? Was it possible that, after having derived so much advantage from their labours, they could be content merely to pay what had been necessary, and what they could not help paying them? (Hear.) "The Printers' Pension Society" was then drunk with considerable applause.

R. Taylor, Esq., then proposed the health of the Chairman, who shortly responded; and afterwards gave, "The Press—the fountain of knowledge, and the bulwark of freedom" "The Authors of Great Britain" "The Publishers" "The Master Printers—and may they zealously unite in aiding the objects of the Society" "The Treasurer and Trustees;" "The Stewards;" and "The Ladies;" after which, the subscriptions of the evening were announced, amounting to £283, among which was that of £50 from Luke James Hansard, Esq.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.

The annual dinner of the friends and supporters of this Society took place on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, under the auspices of Mr. Baron Platt, who presided, and was supported, right and left, by Sir George Larpent, Bart., Mr. Sergeant Jones, Montagu Gore, Esq., M.P., B. B. Cabell, Esq., Fred. Somes, Esq., the Rev. W. H. Jones, H. F. Richardson, Esq., Luke James Hansard, Esq., William Tooke, Esq., Richard Bethell, Esq., Q.C., S. J. Aldrich, Esq., &c. The handsome room in which the entertainment was served was an unusually brilliant appearance. The presence of "the ladies" contributed much to the evening's enjoyment. Immediately under the gallery was stationed a military band, which played during dinner-time; and there was an effective corps of glee-singers, under the leadership of Mr. Bruton.

The Chairman commenced his duties by proposing the usual loyal toasts, which were, of course, received as they always ought to be. He then rose to give the

toast which related to the more immediate object of their meeting—"Prosperity to the Royal General Annuity Society." He said that the Society was established in 1827, for the purpose of allowing permanent annuities to decayed merchants and others, to their widows, and to the daughters of persons belonging to such class of society. The annuity proposed at that period was granted at £2 5s. per month to the men, and £1 10s. per month to the women. The scale of contributions was fixed at £5 5s. for life, or 15s. annually—the donor or subscriber to enjoy certain privileges at elections. The learned Baron, after detailing the progress of the Society both in misfortune and prosperous circumstances, attributed its present success to the exertions of the late Secretary, aided as he was by several highly influential individuals; and he had no doubt that, under its present management, it would continue to exercise the good in a greater degree than it had hitherto been able to effect. The Chairman then adverted to the success which had attended the efforts of the Committee at the last meeting, and concluded by expressing a hope that the present occasion might be even more beneficial to their funds than any preceding one. Mr. Baron Platt then finished a long and eloquent address, by proposing "Prosperity to the Royal General Annuity Society, and may it flourish for ever." This toast was responded to with the most enthusiastic cheers.

The health of the Chairman was then given, and drank with equal zeal, and Mr. Baron Platt eloquently returned thanks.

Various other toasts were then proposed, amongst which were those of the "Stewards" and the "Secretary." Several songs were beautifully given by Mr. Genge.

N. Richardson, Esq., ably responded to the toast of the Stewards, whilst S. J. Aldrich, Esq., returned thanks for that of the Secretary. Each of these gentlemen made a forcible appeal in favour of the society, and contributed to the realisation of a handsome subscription in favour of its funds. The contributions, during the evening, amounted to upwards of £600. Amongst the lady subscribers was Mrs. F. N. Richardson, £10 10s.; and amongst the stewards' lists, was that of J. H. Thompson, Esq., amounting to £37 3s. During the evening, the Chairman spoke of the condescension of her Majesty, who, through the solicitation of Mr. Aldrich, the secretary, had not only consented to become a patroness of the society, but also sent a donation of thirty guineas, as an earnest of good-will. The founder of the society was the father of F. N. Richardson, Esq., formerly the secretary, but now one of the directors. The Chairman's last toast was "The Ladies," but the festivity was kept up later by a part of the company.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NORTH WING OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the north wing of University College Hospital was performed by the President of the Council of the College, Lord Brougham, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The noble Lord arrived about half-past four o'clock, and was ushered into the Council-room of the College, where a procession was formed, and immediately proceeded to the northern side of the hospital, in Gower-street, over which a marquee had been erected. His Lordship was accompanied by the Marquis of Northampton and the Bishop of Norwich, and followed by the Earl of Auckland, Vice-President; Sir George Grey, M.P.; Mr. Christie, M.P.; Sir J. L. Goldsmid, the treasurer; Sir George Ryan, the other members of the Council, the professors in their gowns, Mr. Alfred Ainger, the architect, &c. The band of the Coldstream Guards, who were stationed on the steps leading to the portico of the College, playing the National Anthem. On the arrival of the procession within the marquee, Lord Brougham deposited the coins contained in a tin box, handed to him by Mr. Atkinson, the secretary, in the cavity in the stone, and proceeded with the ceremony of laying it. This having been completed, the Lord Bishop of Norwich offered a prayer for the success of the institution, and the procession retraced its steps to the College, much to the disappointment of those assembled, who had anticipated an address from Lord Brougham. This additional wing will cost £3485, and will, when finished, provide fifty more beds.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—On Wednesday afternoon, the annual "apportion," as it is called, of St. Paul's School, was held in the school-room of that institution, which was filled by a select audience (chiefly the parents and friends of the pupils), amongst whom there was, as usual, a large concourse of ladies. After the recitation of the prize compositions, the head-master, Mr. Kynaston, addressed the successful candidates, Messrs. Clay and Prescott, in a speech of some length, warmly eulogizing the merits of their compositions, and congratulating them upon the triumphs which they had so deservedly obtained. Mr. Kynaston then delivered some more substantial testimonials of his satisfaction, in the shape of some elegantly-bound works in the learned languages. The speeches were, on the whole, successful, and elicited loud applause from the "gallery." Some were but tamely, and others very dramatically delivered.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Tuesday, in the neighbourhood of White-chapel, Blackfriars' road, and other poor districts, large posters were exhibited, announcing "Glorious News," "Tremendous Fall in the Price of Bread," "Repeal of the Corn Laws," "Success to Free Trade," &c. &c., the cause of which statement appeared to be that the price of bread had fallen to the extent of 1½d., namely, from 7½d. to 6d., and from 7d. to 5½d. per loaf.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered in the metropolis during the week ending 16th May, amounted to 838, births 1395.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Haste thee, Nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity;
Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles.

L'ALLEGRO.

We were about to say that this, being the week preceding the eventful Derby,

Like a phantasm, or a hideous dream.

And so we should have said, but such is not the fact. This is the merry month—May—laughing May—and, with the sword of Damocles hanging over their heads, men—metropolitan men (which means the whole human race: mankind rush into cities when Nature is passing her ambrosial life in woods and fields), at such a season, would fling care and anxiety to the winds. Why, it was but Tuesday last, that we saw the Omnibus Box at the Opera in a roar; albeit, there must have been a little library of despair appertaining to its occupants. What bad books, during this current fortnight, the chivalry of England have had cause to peruse! Yet did the *magna pars* of that aristocratic retreat seem as suffering from a sting of any kind? So far from it, they went out of the way to express uproarious delight at matter that could scarce have moved the mirth of a school-boy. Some how a row began because the ballet had been altered, and Perrot—the magician of *entre-chats*—the *enfant chéri*—with a face like the knob of a Dutch tiller—came on to remonstrate. Then rose from pit to roof a dreadful cry, and Perrot, en rôle as a grim bandit, few before it, tearing his hair as he vanished indignantly at the wing! You evermore peep through their eye, And laugh like parrots at a bagpiper.

In many of the minor sports, there have been pleasant passages during the last six days. The Ariel Rowing Club had a "scratch match," as it is termed, from Vauxhall to Putney, on Tuesday, between three of its boats; and the river was well studded with craft to witness the enterprise. It blew a whole gale of wind; and, during the voyage, the little fleet was all but swamped. However, it survived all its hazards—the victory eventually being an easy one for light blue—the colours of Messrs. Gill, Faversham, and C. Cooper.

In Cricket there was a little doing, and the pedestrians were not idle; but the all-engrossing affair of the week—to say nothing of the great Sailing Match on the river, elsewhere dealt with according to justice of these columns—was the Derby panic—a consternation in locomotion equal to that which befel the public in autumn last. It is scarce necessary here to observe that the first-rate form of an animal called Sting—name of omen!—at two years old, elevated him at once to the premiership of the market for the great Epsom issue, to be decided on Wednesday next. During the summer, he was stated to have been in part purchased by a gentleman of the name of Gill—and, as his property, he ran and won. Subsequently, he was announced to have passed into the hands of Lord Edward Russell; and, during the whole winter and spring, he has stood in the odds at an almost unprecedented price.

The public have backed him for enormous sums: the public is now told by the official organ at Tattersall's, that it is not at all probable he will even start for the Derby. "His backers are not very sanguine even of having a start for their money." Is the horse *hors-de-combat* from any natural cause—has he actually paid the debt of nature? His creditors—those who believed in the honour, as well as the honesty, of his representatives—have a peremptory claim for satisfaction on this head. At present, as they themselves permit the matter to stand, a grave public wrong appears to be perpetrated. Surely, an English Nobleman—one of a stock which has furnished the very mirror of her gentles—will not allow his name for an instant to be mixed up with a transaction to which attaches the shadow of doubt, the possibility of dishonour. At present the Sting mystery is full of unpleasant reflection.

THE DERBY.

The Field on Wednesday next will probably be formed out of the following list:—

Blinnacle	Kent	Jago	J. Scott
Brocade	D. Scott	King Charles	Warner
Brother to Sir Henry	Dawson	Litt a Vulgar Boy	Edwards
Brother to Valentissimo	Shiwood	Malcolm	L'Anson
Cantley	Pettit	Peri colt	Do
Conjuror	Dawson	Petecolt	Percy
Collingwood	Dilly	Premier	Lord
Crown Prince	L. Day	Pyrrhus the First	J. Day
Draco	Fobert	Radiouph	Edwards
Duke of Richmond	Pick	Sir Tatton Sykes	W. Scott
Fancy Boy	Dawson	Sting	Forth
Free Lance	Taylor	Tom Tulloch	J. Scott
Galata colt	Horlock	Twig	Lord
Holl-way	Chifney	West Countryman	J. Day
Humdrum	Beresford		
Arkwright	Taylor		
Cerberus	Radler		
Furthite	Beresford		
Lebanon	Horlock		
Maid of Hampton Colt	L. Day		

THE AQUATIC SEASON.—EVENTS FIXED.—No less than twenty-seven regattas, including various class-races and matches are fixed, and the season promises to be one of the most brilliant on record. The Eton regatta will take place on the 4th of June. The Royal Thames Yacht Club Challenge Cup match will come off on the 5th of the same month. The Royal Mersey Yacht Club will open their season on the same day. The 29th and 30th of June and the 1st of July are the days fixed for the Thames Grand Regatta. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta will open at Ryde on the 11th of August, and will be continued on the two following days.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The retrogression of Sting was the most remarkable feature of the betting this afternoon: 8 to 1 was laid freely against him, notwithstanding the enormous sums that have been sent into the market in the course of the last fortnight for the purpose of keeping him in place; like Brocardo, he will carry too much money to have any chance of winning the Derby. Of the other horses returned below, Sir Tatton Sykes, Tom Tulloch, Humdrum, Fancy Boy, Peri colt, Poynton, and The Conqueror were most in demand; in fact, no others were really in favour. Last prices:—

DERBY.		
12 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	25 to 1 agst Crown Prince	66 to 1 agst The Traverser
5 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	25 to 1 — Poynton (t)	66 to 1 — Amato colt
take 11 to 2	25 to 1 — Pyrrhus the First, t	66 to 1 — Maid of Hampton
7 to 1 — Tom Tulloch (t)	40 to 1 — Nucleaf (t)	colt
8 to 1 — Sting	40 to 1 — The Premier	66 to 1 — Malcolm (t)
10 to 1 — Humdrum (t)	40 to 1 — The Conqueror	66 to 1 — L'Hirondelle colt
11 to 1 — Fancy Boy (t)	50 to 1 — Twig (t)	66 to 1 — Holloway
22 to 1 — Peri colt	50 to 1 — Cantley (t)	70 to 1 — Cynnylon
25 to 1 — Brocardo	50 to 1 — Lago (t)	100 to 1 — Draco

OAKS.		10 to 1 agst Sister to Ballinkee (Perdita filly)	
6 to 1 agst Vanish	18 to 1 — Lady Cecilia		
8 to 1 — Mendicant			

THURSDAY.—There was no material change in the positions of the leading favourites; and among the others, only a slight improvement in Pyrrhus the First, the Peri colt, and the Conqueror. Sting was nominally at 20 to 1, but twice those odds have been laid, and would be laid again if anybody was really disposed to back him; his chance is quite gone, and it is doubtful whether his backers will have a start for their money.

DERBY.		
4 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes	20 to 1 agst Peri colt	40 to 1 agst Cantley
13 to 2 — Tom Tulloch	20 to 1 — Pyrrhus the First	40 to 1 —
10 to 1 — Fancy Boy	22 to 1 — The Conqueror	40 to 1 — Twig
13 to 1 — Humdrum	26 to 1 — Crown Prince	50 to 1 — Malcolm
20 to 1 — Sting	33 to 1 — The Premier	50 to 1 — Widrod

OAKS.		25 to 1 agst Ukraine	
6 to 1 agst Vanish	14 to 1 agst Osprey		
8 to 1 — Mendicant	10 to 1 — Perdita filly (t)	30 to 1 — Neil Cook	

ROWING MATCH.

The Ariel scratch four-oared race, for silver medals, from Vauxhall to Putney, was rowed on Tuesday, at half-past six o'clock. The following were the crews:—

LIGHT BLUE.		PINK.		RED.	
1. Gill	1. Friaby	1. H. Cooper			
2. Teversham	2. Williams	2. Duplan			
3. C. Cooper	3. Dodd	3. T. Groves			
Allen (stroke)	Rowland (stroke)	Rowland (stroke)			
Churchill (steerer)	P. Groves (steerer)	Yeo (steerer)			

The start was well effected by the Royal Academy, who officiated as umpire. For some distance the crews kept beautifully together. Red slightly leading to the Belgrave Dock, but off the Red House Light Blue drew gradually ahead, and went through Battersea-bridge six lengths in advance. In crossing from Battersea Church the boats were all filled, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane down the river. Light Blue still kept the lead, and came in a winner by about twenty lengths, Pink beating the other by about as much. The winners rowed in a beautiful cutter, built for the Trident Club by Noulton and Wyld.

CHANTILLY SPRING RACES.

There's not, for pur sang, colts or filly,
Now to the wining-post they fly,
Twas here lamented Orleans first,
While shouts re-echo wide and high;
Established Gallia's "Goodwood"—burst
Through the old prejudices: made
An English sporting-turf, and paid
A princely courtesy to all
Who loved the sport—both great and small.

Away! before the proud chateau,
With lightning speed, the racers got
And, sweeping towards the tawny stream,
Their nerves now strained to bursting seam.
The start on land—the bark on sea—
Cross they the bridge? The corner there
Shall prove our Isle's supremacy.

The Chantilly Spring Races commenced on Thursday (last week), and there was abundance of sport. The races lasted three days: but the first day was the least important. On the second day, the running was very good, but there were few visitors to witness it. The Queen Elizabeth Plate did not fill, and consequently was not run for. In a handicap, for which thirteen horses were entered, Waggs Fils won easily. For a match between Tiger, Scavenger, and Discord (without hurdles), a good race took place, and the horses came in in the order in which we have named them. A hack race took place between Waggs Fils, ridden by M. Odier, 137 lbs.; Terme, M. de Normandie, 110 lbs.; and Poisson-d'Avril, M. Ricardo, 835 lbs.; in which the last-named horse was the winner. The prize for this race was a group in bronze, of monkeys riding a hurdle-race, and the race was, in consequence, designated *La Course de Singes*. Another race for a Hunter's Plate was won by M. Faquel's Diplomatist, beating seven others easily. The weather was dry all day, but heavy.

The Aumale Stakes of 1250*fr*, with 200*fr* entrance, for hords s, mares, and geldings, of all ages, bred in France.

Prince M. de Beauveau's br m Error, 5 yrs, 117 lbs	(Chifney) 1
Prince M. de Beauveau's ch c Job, 3 yrs, 84 lb	.. 2
Mr. Carter's b f Bonne-Chance, 4 yrs, 110 lbs	.. 3
Error took the lead, and kept it, winning without any difficulty. The winner was claimed.	

The Haras Plate of 5000*fr*, for thorough-bred horses and mares foaled in France. M. A. Aumont's br c Fitzmillis walked over.

The Pelouse Plate of 1500 <i>fr</i> ; 100 <i>fr</i> entries; half forfeit.	
M. C. de Portalba's br c Clubstick	(Hall) 1
Baron N. de Rothschild's br c Ulm .. .. .	.. 2
M. A. Fould's br f Marquitta .. .. .	.. 3

Dorade and Clubstick ran together to the stables, when the filly gave way, and appeared to be beaten: she came again, however, at the finish, making a race of it with Clubstick, and came in first. A complaint, however, was made against the jockey of having crossed the second horse, which was allowed by the judge, and she was declared to be distanced. The filly did certainly swerve, and went against Clubstick, but no blame can be attached to the jockey.

The Biche Subscription Plate of 1300 <i>fr</i> ; 100 <i>fr</i> entries; half forfeit.	
M. de Pontalba's br f Fronquette	(Hall) 1
Prince M. de Beauveau's ch c Mi-Carême .. .. .	.. 2
Duke de Nemours' br f Witchcraft .. .. .	.. 3
Duke de Nemours' b f Girandole .. .. .	.. 4

Tronquette won this race with great ease. She is a likely two year old, and may prove a customer for next year's Derby.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.—MAY 17.

So much carriage company was never before assembled at any day's running at Chantilly. The fineness of the morning had induced a number of fashionables to post down from Paris, and the stands presented an exceedingly gay and animated appearance. The Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Salerno, the Duke de Montpensier, and Ibrahim Pacha, with a large suite, were present, and remained to the close. Unfortunately just before the running commenced, the sky darkened, and the rain fell for the greater part of the day. It will be seen by the account given below, that both the favourites were defeated by an outsider, on whom nobody seemed to have cast a thought. Exceedingly large sums of money will, therefore, change hands, to the great benefit of the holders. The Hurdle Race was not contested for, Hack, ridden by Mr. Ricardo, having cantered over alone, the other horse entered, Grey Hercules, being drawn.

The Nemours' Plate of 3000*fr*, for thorough-bred horses and mares of all ages, bred in France and Belgium. Heats.

Baron A. de Rothschild's br h Drummer, 6 yrs, 126 lbs	(Flatman) 1
Duke de Nemours' bl c Scamper, 4 yrs, 116 lbs	.. 2
Prince M. de Beauveau's br c Confidence, 4 yrs, 116 lbs	.. 3

First Heat.—A capital race. Suavita, Missy, and Scamper, went off together; the others well up. Going round the second turn, Vanité took the first place for a second, but, immediately after, Scamper all of a sudden passed the other horses, and ran head and head with Suavita to the turn home, where he turned wide, and lost ground. Suavita, Vanité, and Confidence, then seemed to be the only three in the race, but the Duke's jockey, when half way up, brought his horse on a line with the rest, and the four, nearly abreast, had a regular set-to with whip and spur to the close, Scamper winning cleverly by half a length; Vanité beating Confidence by about the same distance. Drummer did not try for the heat.

Second Heat.—Scamper made the running, but at the first turn Vanité passed him, and kept the lead to the hollow. When the horses again appeared in sight, Scamper was leading; Vanité and Drummer at his heels. At the turn home Drummer went in front, and won easily by three or four lengths, Suavita being second.

Third heat.—Missy jumped off in front, closely followed by Drummer, who at the turn home took first place, and won easily by two lengths. The others were altogether out of the race.

The Oise Plate of 2000*fr*, given by the Council-General; entrance 250*fr*; 100*fr* forfeit.

Count A. de Morny's b f Predestinée .. .. .	.. walked over.
The Derby or Jockey Club Plate of 7000 <i>fr</i> , with 600 <i>fr</i> entrance; half forfeit;	
Baron N. de Rothschild's br c Meudon (Flatman) .. .. .	.. 1
M. A. Aumont's br c Premier-Août (Pantal) .. .. .	.. 2

Betting before the race:—Liverpool even against the field, 3 to 1 agst Philipshah; 4 to 1 agst Premier-Août; 12 to 1 agst Clubstick; 14 to 1 agst Meudon; 20 to 1 agst any other.

The weather cleared up just as the horses came out to take their preparatory gallop, and continued fine to the end of the day's sport. In drawing lots for places, Philipshah had the advantage of the cord, Marquitta being next, and Liverpool third. The race itself was of a most exciting description. After one false start, they went off at a slashing pace, Marquitta in front, Premier Août second, St. Nitouche third, Liverpool and Meudon lying together close up. As they passed the stand the first time Flatman was holding in Meudon as hard as he could. By the time they had got to the other side of the course, near the stables, the tailing was awful. Here Marquitta had enough of it, and Premier Août went in front, followed by Liverpool, St. Nitouche running a good third. Meudon was still held back patiently by Flatman, and kept the fourth place. On mounting the little hill out of the dip, Liverpool was first, Premier Août next, and then Meudon. At the turn, however, Premier Août again took first place, running very strong, Liverpool being second. The victory now appeared to be certain to M. Aumont, as both his horses were leading. Meudon, however, kept gradually creeping up, and, at the very post, Flatman made

THE CHANTILLY SPRING MEETING.



THE ROAD.

his effort, and, lifting forward the horse, brought him in so much on a line with Premier-Août that it was impossible for the lookers-on to say who had won. The stands were in a second emptied, and the demand of "Who is the winner?" was universal. At length the judge's decision was known, and Meudon was declared to have passed the winning-post first. This result caused the greatest excitement, and many insisted that Premier-Août had won. Premier-Août's jockey, it ap-

peared to us, wishing to make way for Liverpool, which, of the two, was the horse intended by the stable to win, and whose jockey was using both whip and spur as liberally as he could to bring about that end, pulled his horse to the near-side, and the animal swerving just at the finish, gave the victory to Meudon. Flatman waited throughout the race most patiently, and by his riding contributed greatly to the fortunate result. Had Premier-Août's jockey gone straight on,

without thinking of Liverpool, the probability is that the termination would have been different. Philipshah, and the Duke's filly, came in together fourth, the latter having run well, though a little lame at starting, and, we heard, without much training. M. de Rothschild's horses had at various times carried off all the other great prizes, but this is the first time that one of them has been a Derby winner. Value of the stakes about 20,000*l*.



THE RACE.

NEWSPAPER



F I N E A R T S .



EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—"EVENING."—PAINTED BY MR. DODGSON.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN WATER COLOURS.

We have engraved from this highly pleasing collection, two of its choicest gems. "Evening" is one of Mr. Dodgson's charming contributions, where a party of cavaliers and ladies are proceeding to their splendid barge to enjoy the eventide splendour. The sunbeams play through the rich foliage, and shed their golden light upon this beautiful retreat; and the gay and picturesque costume of the Charleses, set off by the architectural composition of the water-gate, make up a very delightful scene of artistic excellence.

EVENING.

Sweet hour of Evening! whose soft wings
Wave gently o'er the lucid waves;
While Philomel his love-lay sings,
And falling dews the rose-bud lave,
There is a mystic calm within
Thy whisper, soothing to the soul,
Which, dimmed by daily toil and sin,
Seems now to soar from their control.

Sweet hour of Twilight! on the marge
Of Arno oft I hail'd thy beam,
While gently moved the gallant barge,
And music woo'd the silent stream.
When beamed the Donna's soul-lit eye,
And sigh'd the impassion'd cavalier;
While Love's own star look'd down from high
On the fair groves and river clear.

And as the shades fell on that river,
From the soft twilight's deepening dyes,
The Goddess of the golden quiver,
Arose to glad the glorious skies;
Then as the "Angelus" resounded,
Each thought was wrapt in voiceless prayer,
That o'er—the bark on lightly bounded,
And calm delight breathed through the air.

Blest hour! alike to cot and palace;
Most welcome is thy tender light,
Tis but alone in Crime's red chalice
Thy smile surveys a demon-sight!
The flow'rs their censurs sweet are flinging
To Heaven—the stream in praises flows—
The Vesper hymn the birds are singing—
Now all is hush'd in sweet repose.

The second illustration is Mr. E. H. Wehnert's clever picture of "Wickliff Denying the Mendicant Friars," of which we have already spoken. (See p. 311.) We add the action of the picture, as given in the Catalogue:—

While at Oxford, Wickliff was assailed by severe sickness, and reports were circulated of his approaching death. The Mendicant Friars, with whom he had for some time been engaged in a sharp controversy, considered this to be a favourable opportunity for obtaining a recantation of his declarations against them. A Doctor from each of the privileged orders of beggars, attended by some of the civil authorities of the city, entered the chamber of Wickliff, detailed the wrongs they had suffered from him, especially by his sermons and other writings; and, as death now appeared near, they concluded he must have feelings of compunction on this account, and therefore expressed a hope that he would not conceal his penitence, but would distinctly recall whatever he had said against them. Wickliff listened to their address unmoved; but, when it was concluded, he started up in his bed, and exclaimed loudly, "I shall not die, but live, and shall again declare the evil deeds of the Friars." The appalled Doctors hurried from the room, and the prediction was fulfilled.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(Continued from last week.)

The power of colour has not deserted the English school. It has distinguished our painters since the time of Reynolds; and has existed among us during a time when Germany had no school at all, and France was in the thralldom of the rigid forms and leaden tone of Gerard, David, and Prud'homme.

Etty, Turner, and Mulready, shed a mellow brilliancy on the walls of the Academy's rooms this year. The first of the three may appeal to us only through one of the media of pictorial representation—colour—neglecting form, either from carelessness or unskilfulness, and never even attempting expression. As harmonious and beautiful combinations of hues and tones, producing an effect analogous to beauty of form and propriety of expression, two of this year's pictures, the "Grape-gatherer" and the "Sea-bather," stand apart from all else, either by the same or other hands, in the Exhibition. The former, if viewed aright—in the morning, when you can take your stand and gaze your fill, uninterrupted by the stream of visitors—leaves a sense of gratification, only inferior to that communicated by the very highest works of art. The impression is not the

vigorous one of giant-like power of brush, such as Rubens always produces, but of tender, mellow, and almost dreamy harmony, such as flows from a symphony of Mozart, or an organ strain of Palestrina, heard in the dim light of a cathedral.

The second picture suggests a comparison with the "Bathing Venus" of Titian, in Lord F. Egerton's collection; and the Englishman stands nobly by the side of the great and gorgeous Venetian master.

As to Etty's other and more pretensions pictures, although all criticism of them would be unfair which proceeded from any other central point than that of colour, we feel pained by their deficiency in the other qualities—of drawing and imaginative conception; which, even if they do not aim at expression, we have a right to demand. The rich, and, in some places, masterly colouring of the "Judgment of Paris," does not redeem it from vulgarity; and the work provokes most odious comparison with the Rubens in the National Gallery. "Circe" and the flowery-kirtled Naiades, is a nobler work, but inferior, it seems to us, to either of the two first mentioned.

Mulready has earned a proud position among our artists, in every sense. There is something noble in the retired life of the man, which is reflected in the conscious "limitation" of his works, both in quantity and in style of treatment. His "Choosing the Wedding Gown," this year, must be judged as a piece of elaborate finish and richly harmonious colour, with natural every-day expression, like the works of Terburg or Gerard Douw. So judged, it may be classed in the first rank, and deserves the place of honour among the cabinet works of any school. It seems, when examined, to be a combination of only the richest and most positive colours; but these are so judiciously managed, as to leave no impression of garishness. In this point, the picture is a study for all younger, and not a few older artists.

Of Turner, we will not venture any criticism. We feel something, in looking at his pictures, which, amidst the obvious temptations to ridicule and fun held out by their apparent extravagance, checks us into a respectful, silent shake of



EXHIBITION OF THE NEW WATER COLOUR SOCIETY.—"WICKLIFF DENYING THE MENDICANT FRIARS."—PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.

the head. We do not understand the pictorial oracle: to those, perhaps, who can rightly question it, it will give answers full of eloquent meaning.

In landscape, again, the schools of England have long held the highest ground. It seems as if the painter's loving appreciation of the nature round him was peculiarly akin to the homeliness of the English imagination. In reading the life of Constable, for example, one is struck by the intense and deep love which to him hallowed the flat meadows and rushy river banks of our midland counties, and which would have languished for the cool greys and greens among the sun-lit hills and vivid skies of Italy.

Lee, among the Academicians, has an English sympathy with the tender green of spring, and the play of light among leaves, which is apparent through the somewhat feeble handling and imperfect arrangement of his transcripts of nature. He has the real feeling, but it does not inform hand and eye in him as it did in Constable.

Creswick may be classed with Lee. We cannot deny the careful, almost finikin fidelity of his workmanship, but there is something small about it—something which creates an impression of feebleness, and throws him afar off from the Flemish Ruysdael or Hobbins, or our own Morland and Constable. Had poor W. Müller lived, he would have been crowned king of English landscape painters. Had his artistic tastes been less discursive, he might, even in his lifetime, have grasped the sceptre. There is nothing we have ever seen in Water-Colour art like his Welsh and Devonshire sketches—and he was one of the few who understood the difference between studies and pictures. Collins, again, with his unquestionable feeling for nature, and his striving after a true representation of her effects, falls into a spotlessness of style that offends us; it may be, wrongly. We cannot praise him with the heartiness we could have felt in former years. We have heard that he is a sufferer from ill-health; if so, this is a sufficient reason for some short-comings, and a melancholy defence against too harsh criticism.

Danby stands alone as a landscape painter, as distinct from a painter of views from nature. He has three pictures in this Exhibition; two of them, "Sunrise," and "The Dawn of Day," appeal unequivocally and powerfully to the imagination. The second is full of the mysterious solemnity of the time when light creeps over darkness. A long, cold, yellow streak on the watery horizon announces the coming day, which has no dominion over the shadowed foreground. In the "Sunrise," the twilight, "streamed through many a golden bar," has already melted into morn, and the red sun tints the ripple that rolls murmuring in upon the shore of the lake. The painting of the skies in both pictures is the very triumph of art. We have never, in painting, seen anything so lustrous, so liquid, and so impalpable; and this is the more remarkable, as there is a certain vicious hardness in the foreground—perhaps wilfully introduced, to procure contrast.

Stanfield has several of his cleanly painted landscapes. There is a consciousness about the arrangement of everything in his pictures which produces a painful reminiscence of the theatre. We acknowledge frankly that the style does not affect our imagination in any way whatever. We confess the skill, and there's an end.

So with David Roberts, and his Eastern views, with their hot lights and cool shadows, seized under the same aspects, and repeated in almost the same forms. Skillful as they are, they do not impress us as realities. Probably, they are admirable representations, as far as form and colour, taken separately, can go; but there is a want of the nameless power, which gives the higher unity of significance to forms and colours, and rivets an impression on heart and brain, till the original and the picture are henceforth, for us, "one and indivisible."

The successful competitors in Westminster Hall are represented by Messrs. Cope, Townsend, Horsley, Redgrave, Dyce, Frost, and Bell.

Mr. Cope's "Pastorella" exhibits a firmness of intention, and a straightforward manliness of conception and design, not supported by an adequate vigour of handling. This is a trifle, however. We recommend our readers to examine this picture, and to do so till they feel that there is something in it which sets it apart from the common herd of similar works.

Mr. Townsend has chosen an excellent subject, "Leonardo da Vinci and his Models." The painter is exhibiting caricatures to a family of *contadini*, for the purpose of eliciting natural expression. Mr. Townsend's picture is hung too high for us to judge of its more subtle merits or minor defects. It is vigorously, some may think rather coarsely, pointed. In point of expression, it is very excellent. Perhaps, the intense blue of Leonardo's robe, and the brick tone of the peasant's flesh, might have been subdued with advantage. The picture merits peculiar mention for the intelligence manifested both in choice and treatment of subject, and for a certain disdain of petty trickery, which might be more common, with advantage to our artists.

Mr. Redgrave deluges his pictures with what a morning critic calls "the milk and water of human kindness." The water predominates. We should not have augured thus of Mr. Redgrave six years ago.

Mr. Horsley's single picture of "Romeo and Juliet" is unfavourably hung, and produced upon us the impression of a coldness of tone, no doubt intended to mark the morning (for the lovers are struggling to part), but not judiciously counter-balanced.

Of Mr. Dyce's unfortunate piece of "Dead Alive Germanism" we have already expressed an unqualified opinion, and our real regret that so powerful a man should have fallen into so fatal a weakness.

Mr. Frost's "Actæon and Diana" only wants richness and gradation in the flesh tones, to add its beauty of form and the sweetness of its heads, to have made it a masterly picture instead of a remarkable effort for a young man, which it is, even with this important drawback.

We cannot say anything in praise of Mr. Zephaniah Bell's "Scene from the Gospel of St. Luke."

(To be continued.)

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD RODNEY.



The Right Hon. and Rev. Spencer, Lord Rodney, died on the 15th inst., aged 61. The mortality in the noble family of Rodney is most remarkable: since the year 1842, there have been no less than four inheritors of the title. The Nobleman whose death we record, was third son of George, second Lord Rodney, by Anne, his wife, daughter and co-heir of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley;

and grandson of the famous Admiral, George Brydges Rodney, whose memorable victory over the Comte de Grasse achieved for him a Coronet. The late Lord succeeded to the honours at the decease of his brother, Thomas-James, fourth Baron, 30th October, 1843; and, as he was never married, the Peerage now devolves on his nephew, Robert Dennet Rodney, an Officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, who is only son of the late Captain the Hon. Robert Rodney, by Anne, his wife, youngest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Dennet, Esq., of Lock Ashurst, Sussex.

MAJOR-GENERAL FYERS, C.B.

Peter Fyers, Esq., Major-General in the Army, Colonel-Commandant of the 7th Battalion, Royal Regiment of Artillery, and a Companion of the Bath, died at Charlton, near Woolwich, on the 17th instant, aged 76. This gallant officer, who entered the Royal Artillery in 1793, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1837, served the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, in Holland, and was employed, in mortar ships, on the French coast, during the years 1796, 1797, and 1798. He subsequently accompanied Nelson to Revel in Russia, and shortly after received a wound in the attack on the flotilla at Boulogne in 1801. In 1807 he participated in the operations against Copenhagen, and was at the siege of Flushing; and in 1813-14, served in the campaigns in the Netherlands, including the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom.

SALE OF A CHURCH.—On Tuesday Mr. Pullen sold by public auction the church of St. Benet Fink, Threadneedle-street, the interior fittings of which were sometime since similarly disposed of. The church was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1673, and is to be removed for the purpose of forming the approaches to the Royal Exchange. The six stone columns with carved capitals placed along the sides of the building and supporting the roof realised £11 18s. 6d., and the altar windows at the east end, having in the centre a coat of arms in stained glass with the date 1695, brought £2. No other lot was worthy of notice.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—The Rev. Henry George Liddell, M.A., student of Christ Church, Oxford, and senior proctor of the University, has been appointed to the head mastership of Westminster School, rendered vacant by the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Williamson.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We regret exceedingly to learn that his Grace the Duke of Wellington was placed in some peril on Wednesday through the reckless misconduct of the driver of a private Brougham carriage. His Grace was returning from the residence of the Marquis of Douro, in Upper Belgrave-street, whither he had previously accompanied his noble daughter-in-law, the Marchioness of Douro, when the occurrence took place. The noble Duke had reached the top of Grosvenor-place, and was in the act of crossing Piccadilly, when the carriage alighted to, which was proceeding at a very rapid rate, drove directly against him, and, but for the presence of mind of a gentleman who was immediately behind his Grace, and fortunately pulled him suddenly back, the noble Duke would in all probability have been knocked down and run over. The circumstance was observed by only one or two individuals, neither of whom appear to have taken the precaution of stopping the driver, who is described to have been greatly to blame. His Grace acknowledged the kindness of the gentleman in assisting him, and proceeded to Apsley House, apparently unconcerned. The shaft of the carriage appeared to an eye-witness to have slightly touched the noble Duke's chest. The gentleman in question is stated to be Lieut. Robert Thomas, of the Royal Navy.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The programme at the fifth Concert on Monday last was executed with remarkable precision and *éclat*, before a crowded auditory, and again were the Directors forced to refuse the sale of extra tickets. The scheme opened with Mendelssohn's *Sinfonia*, in C minor, No. 1.—by no means equal to his No. 3. Indeed, he was so dissatisfied with the original third movement, that he substituted a Scherzo expressly for the Society, and this was encored. Beethoven's B Flat, No. 4, was the other Symphony, and beautifully it went. The colouring of the voluptuous adagio, and the ardour of the finale were equally remarkable. The overtures were Weber's "Euryanthe" and Cherubini's "Des Abencerrages." The former was demanded a second time with fervour, such was the impetuosity of the execution under Costa's direction. The second work is full of vigour, albeit not equal to Cherubini's other overtures, for which school he was one of the greatest of writers. The solo instrumentalists were Mr. H. Field (of Bath), who played Hummel's "Rondeau Brillant" for the pianoforte, in a John Cramer style, worthy of all praise; and M. Deloffre and M. Pilet, who executed a concertante for violin and violoncello effectively. The vocalisation was confined to Miss Bassano's clever reading of Mozart's "Non più di fiori tu." Mlle. Kummel's over-ambitious attempt in Mozart's "Non mi dir," and a duet by these artists, from Meyerbeer's "Crociato" ("Il temero affetto"). Mr. Williams's playing of the corno di bassetto, to Miss Bassano's air, is also entitled to eulogium. The band was in splendid trim, and the *furore* at their unrivalled display of skill and energy was unbounded. Madame Pleyel will play at the next concert, on the 1st of June.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

The seventh programme was under the direction of the Archbishop of York for the King of Hanover, but the break down of a new foreign vocalist at the morning rehearsal, and the illness of Pischek, on the night of rehearsal, caused some changes. For Graun's quartet and chorus—"Qui fredda sta"—a German hymn, sung in Italian, was substituted; Mozart's "Dove sono" was omitted, and Herr Hoelzel sang all the music allotted to Pischek, comprising Mozart's aria, "Per questa bella mano;" Zingarelli's aria, "Dei! placet lo scoglio;" and, with Caradot, the duo, "No, crudel," from Paer's "Camilla." Hoelzel has a fine voice, but he is quite destitute of feeling and style. Madame Thillon, who is heard more advantageously on the stage than in a concert-room, sang Mozart's cantata, accompanied on the piano by Mr. Lucas, "Ch'io mi sciolto di te," better known as "Non temer;" and Piccini's air, "Quel briccone d'amore." Her recitative in the former work was extremely well delivered. Madame Caradori Allan's skill was displayed in a tedious scena by Piccini (the rival of Glück and Sacchini), from the opera of "Didon." Her share in old Ford's harmonised air, "Since first I saw your face" (1620), was charmingly performed. Mr. Hawkins, Mr. J. Calkin, and Mr. Machin being her associates, who certainly should have been ashamed that a foreigner pronounced their language with more distinctness than themselves. Miss Bassano sang Mozart's "Per pietà," from the "Così fan tutte," effectively. Handel's overtures to "Esther," and "Ariadne," and his choruses, "Glory to God," from "Joshua," and "Let their celestial concerts," from "Samson;" Haydn's hymn, "God save the Emperor," with English national words; a selection from Cherubini's master-piece—his Requiem in C minor; Mehul's Chorus from "Joseph," "With the harp;" Pergolesi's chorus, "Gloria in Excelsis;" and Cherubini's trio, "Perfidia Clori," with Mr. Wright's harp obligato, nicely sung by Madame Caradori, Madame Thillon, and Madame Bassano, were the other items of this excellent selection.

Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Armagh, Earl and Countess Howe, Earl and Countess of Cawdor, the Earl of Liverpool, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Earl of Devon, the Speaker and family, and a numerous assemblage of rank and fashion were present.

The eighth and last concert, next Wednesday, will be under the direction of the Earl of Westmorland, who has arrived from Berlin; and, on the 3rd of June, Handel's "Messiah" will be given for the Royal Society of Musicians, the rehearsal taking place on the 1st of June.

MADAME PLEYEL'S DEBUT.

The sensation created at the first morning recital of this distinguished pianiste, was without parallel. Never, perhaps, had Willis's Rooms contained such an immense assemblage of musical celebrities. We do not think that there were half a dozen absentees of note out of the mass of talent, native and foreign, now in the Metropolis. Madame Pleyel came here with a French, Belgian, and German fame; she will leave this country with an English flat in her favour. It is extremely difficult, in writing of the efforts of genius, to find terms out of the conventional order to describe one's sensations. The homage paid by such an intelligent auditory was a *crescendo* movement. There was evident mistrust when Madame Pleyel first approached the instrument, and, throwing away a bouquet and her gloves with the air of a gladiator who enters a circle for combat, played at once into the Adagio of one of Hummel's Fantasies. But mistrust gave way, at once to admiration, at her exquisite touch, so delicately feminine, and yet so impressive withal. After singing this Adagio—it was not a manual exercise—the fair Belgian changed to the *bravura* school, and, in Döhler's "William Tell" Fantasia, her sure mechanism convinced the auditory that she was not dismayed by any digital difficulties. In a terribly intricate *morceau* called "L'Inquiétude," she proved that she could cope with Dreychock's left-hand labour and sustaining power. In Emile Prudent's Quatuor from "Don Pasquale," the *furore* became intense, and it was cruelly encored. Nothing could be more entraining than her style; the manner with which she made the four parts stand forth was as if an orchestra was accompanying the voices, and we could almost fancy Lablache's portentous tones soaring above the whole. Her command of arpeggios and octaves in this Quatuor was quite marvellous.

Then followed Thalberg's "Sonnambula" fantasia, with a delicious observance of the nuances. But, for pathos and sentiment, her interpretation of Schubert's song of "Marguerite" was the most perfect exhibition of the morning. The sustaining of the spinning-wheel accompaniment, whilst the melody of woe was breathed forth, was beyond all praise—the colouring was superb. As a climax, came Liszt's "Tarentella," which, we thought, was unexecuted, except by the Emperor of Paris. But Madame Pleyel is, as the *Chronicle* called her, the Empress of Pianistes. The railroad speed and perfect precision with which this lively dance was hit off electrified the company, and again was there an unreasonable demand made for its repetition.

Her second recital will take place in a few days; and she is engaged to perform at the last Philharmonic Concert.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The programme of the fourth scheme on Tuesday consisted of Mozart's Quartet in D No. 7, Onslow's Quintet in A minor No. 23, and Beethoven's Quartet in B flat No. 6. The executants were Sivi, Deloffre, Hill, Piat, and Casolani. The execution was perfect. Piat's violoncello playing so conspicuously developed in Mozart's Quartet, was the admiration of all the distinguished professors and amateurs. The Earl of Falmouth lent Piat a celebrated instrument in his Lordship's possession, and he also kindly lent Deloffre the violin that formerly belonged to Kiesewetter. Vieuxtemps and Kellerman play at the next meeting. Mr. Ella has announced his *matinée* for the 23rd of June. The indefatigable director deserves every support for the risk of his fortune in the formation of the "Union."

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

MR. HARRISON'S BENEFIT.—This singer had a bumper on Monday last, for the house was crowded to suffocation. The operas of "The Barber of Seville," and "The Beggar's Opera," were performed, Miss Rainforth taking the part of *Rosina*, in the former, as well as *Polly*, in the latter, in consequence of Miss Roper's indisposition. Harrison was the *Count Almaviva* and the *Captain Macheath*, excelling more in the ballad school appertaining to the latter work than in the florid style of Rossini. Miss Poole was the *Lucy Lockit*, Mrs. Selby Mrs. *Peachum*, Harley *Fitch*, and W. Bennett *Peachum*. Borani was the *Figaro*, Weiss the *Basil*, and Mr. H. Horncastle *Dr. Bartolo*. There was a Concert between the two operas, in which Miss Birch, Madame Knispel, Madame Thillon, Herr Pischek, Miss Rainforth, and Mr. Harrison sang—nearly all gaining encores. But the great vocal treat was afforded by Pischek's singing in Spohr's "Faust," in character. He looked remarkably well, and acted finely. He was encored in one scena rapturously. There were also solo instrumentalists of note in the Concert. There was the Distin Family; Herr Kellermann, the violoncellist; M. Lavigne, a first-rate oboe player; and a quartet for four pianofortes, executed by Madame Dulcken, Benedict, Wallace, and Richards.

TRURO CHORAL SOCIETY.

(From a Correspondent.)

The first Concert was given at the Music Hall, on Thursday, the 14th instant, to a crowded audience, under the able direction of Mr. C. F. Hempel, organist of St. Mary's.

The first part consisted of selections from the "Creation" and the solos were well sung by Miss White (treble), Mr. Sincok (tenor), and Mr. Hempel (bass). Miss White's beautiful solo, "With verdure clad," met with well-merited applause. The choir of seventy voices sang the choruses in a way to please the most fastidious.

The second part of the Concert was a selection from the works of Handel and Mendelssohn. Here, again, Miss White's beautiful voice and exceeding good taste attracted universal admiration; and great credit is due to Mr. Hempel, for having so effectively brought her out. The choruses, also, were sung with great precision; and, had there been the accompaniment of the organ, would have been worthy of an Exeter Hall audience. Miss Clemence and Mr. Sincok also gave great satisfaction, although they require much more training.

We hope that in a short time a Concert much more worthy of notice will be given. The Society has been but lately formed, and time is required to bring out many of the beautiful voices this town possesses. The bass voices of Cornwall are well known, and those of Truro are certainly remarkable for their good quality.

The Music Hall is well suited to the purposes of this Society; and Mr. Braham, who sang in it, with his two sons, on the 8th instant, declared it to be the best room for music he had met with in the provinces. The President of this Society is the Earl of Falmouth, whose musical taste is well known.

CONCERTS.

MADAME PUZZI'S MORNING CONCERT.—The refusal of Mario and Grisi to sing at morning entertainments, has seriously affected the concerts held at the Opera House. Madame Puzzi has fortunately a large connection, but the attendance on Wednesday morning exhibited a vast falling off from former years, and to add to the contraries, Pischek was ill and was unable to sing. The weight of the programme fell, therefore, on Madame Castellan, who is more at home in a concert-

room than on the stage, Madame Thillon, who is just the reverse, Miss Birch, Miss Bassano, and Madame F. Lablache, Signor Marras, an excellent tenor, and Lablache, sen. and jun. John Parry's comic ditties, "Fayre Rosamonde," and the "Accomplished Young Lady," delighted the auditory of course. The pieces assigned to Signora Sanchioli, Mlle. G. Brambilla, (not the Brambilla), Mlle. Corbani, and Signor Benich, had better have been omitted. Madame Balfe and Mrs. A. Shaw are both accomplished artists, but their intonation was so bad as to destroy the impression produced by their artistic finish. The opera chorus was not advantageously heard without orchestral accompaniment. The vocal treat of this concert was Rossini's trio "Froncan suvi di," sung by Signor Marras, and the two Lablaches. The instrumental attractions were particularly excellent, comprising Piat's charming violoncello fantasia, on themes from the "Sonnambula," and an elegant movement from a Quintet by Reicha, superbly executed by Ribas (Flute), Barret (Oboe), Lazarus (Clarinet), Puzzi (Horn), and Baumann (Bassoon). There was also a Quartet by Bochsa, played by Godefroid (Harp), St. Leon, the dancer (Violin), Puzzi (Horn), and Piat (Violoncello). Benedict and Balfe acted as conductors.

KIALMARK AND GRATTAN COOKE'S SOIRÉE MUSICALE.—The first-mentioned artist is a clever pianist; the second is the well-known oboe player, who has lately become a tenor singer. They provided an interesting programme on Tuesday evening, and the Hanover-square Rooms were well filled, Benedict and Wallace officiating as accompanists. The vocalists were Madame Thillon, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Signor Marras, Mr. Grattan Cooke, and Mr. Borda. Mr. John Parry sang "The Melancholy Maiden; or, the Bride of the Breeze;" and the Battle Aye!! and, on the encore, gave "Old and Young England." Parish Alvars played on the harp, and Kialmark, and one of his fair pupils, on the harp.

MADAME CARADORI ALLAN.—The performance of a 1-1/2 band, conducted by Costa, was one of the most remarkable attractions of this Morning Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The fair *bénéficiaire* was in excellent voice, and sang pieces of every school with great *éclat*. She was supported by Thillon, Madame F. Lablache, Herr Pischek, Herr Hoelzel, Signor Brizzi, and Signor F. Lablache. The solo players were Madame Oury, piano; Sivi, violin; Godefroid, harp; Kellerman and Hansmann, violoncello.

RICHMOND.—THE COLLINS FAMILY gave a concert here on Tuesday last, at the Mechanics' Institution, which was well attended, and must have amply repaid these talented artists.—Mr. W. West, formerly of the Haymarket Theatre, also gave an entertainment at the Castle New Lecture-hall, à la Matthews. The room was honoured by the presence of most of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood. The novelty of the performance and songs gave universal satisfaction.

CHIT CHAT.

Signor Giulio Regondi, the concertina player and guitarist, and Mr. George Case, the violinist and also a concertinist, gave their Concert on Thursday evening. Yesterday (Friday) morning, Mrs. Anderson, the pianiste to her Majesty, and the teacher of the Princess Royal, gave her Annual Concert; and, in the evening, Mr. Richards, the clever composer and pianist, had his Concert; but, owing to the hour at which we are compelled to go to press, we must defer our notices until next week. This morning is the third Royal Academy Concert. On Monday, is the sixth Meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, when quartets by Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven will be performed. Miss Dolby and Miss Orger give their Concert the same evening. On Tuesday, is the third of the Vocal Concerts; and on Wednesday, the last Ancient Concert. On Thursday, Mr. Gantner's Lecture on Ecclesiastical Music; and on Friday, Mr. John Parry's Concert at the Hanover Square Rooms. Mr. Wilson's Scotch Entertainment takes place at the Music Hall every Monday night. Mr. Lover has been successful this week at Crosby Hall, and the Princess's Concert Room.

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed Haydn's "Creation" on Friday night, for the third time. The Ethiopian Serenaders sing at the Sussex Hall, in the City, on Monday night. Madame Thillon's engagement closed with her benefit at Drury Lane Theatre, on Thursday night. Flotow's opera of "Stradella," adapted by Benedict, is in active rehearsal, as also "Paquita" for Carlotta Grisi, Mr. Bunn having returned from Paris with copies of the scenery, costumes, &c. Mr. Parsons, the polite and obliging box-keeper of Drury Lane, takes his benefit on Monday next. He has provided ample entertainments for the occasion.

Mr. John Parry advertises his Concert for Friday evening, the 29th inst. He has engaged a host of talent for the occasion, including Madame Anna Thillon, the fascinating heroine of "The Crown Jewels;" Herr Pischek, the renowned German vocalist; and the Distin Family, whose performances on the Sax Horns have everywhere been so enthusiastically received. Mr. John Parry will introduce two new Buffo Scenes on the occasion, both expressly written for him by Mr. Albert Smith. One of these is "a compressed mezzero opera," being a species of vocal and lyrical burlesque upon "La Sonnambula," and the other, "Foreign Affairs," is a domestic discussion on the French language, between a young lady and her mamma, who has not been to Paris since the Peace, but is now going to the French plays.

NORMA VIRIUM, OR MUSICAL ACQUANTATOR.—A beautiful little instrument, under this title, has just been patented by Mr. Thomas Simpson, of the Sea Lion, Hanley. In size and outward appearance it very much resembles an elegant bracket time-piece, but its uses are of a very different character. Its mechanism is so contrived that it correctly marks the first note in every bar *loud*, and *distinct*, and also gives in beats more feebly expressed, the intermediate parts of the bars. It can be regulated to suit any style of music, giving the accents of each piece with undeviating accuracy. With juveniles, after the relative values which the notes bear to each other is once committed to memory, the fingers having to come down upon the keys with the beats, any music may be accomplished by them, beginning at a slow speed, and increasing *ad lib.*, to suit the degree of execution attained. The full particulars of the principles upon which the invention is based, it would be impossible to detail in a paragraph, but they are fully set forth in the treatise which Mr. Simpson has now in the press, and which is intended to introduce and accompany the *Norma Virium*. The utility of the invention is apparent the moment it is seen; it is intended to meet the numerous difficulties of professors and pupils, and cannot fail to be a most decided aid in the task of tuition. Through its agency, time—the greatest obstacles to learners—will be easily and readily acquired, with scarcely any mental exertion. Nor is it to learners only, that the instrument holds out important and hitherto unattained advantages. The professor, although he might feel fettered by the first movements of the instrument, would soon find an additional force imparted to his execution; members of bands might profitably practice in the retirement of their homes, and—by always ensuring a mathematically correct time, and true accentuation—would be enabled to attain in concert that admirable precision which is now the distinguishing mark between foreign bands and those of our own country. This is not merely the expectation of Mr. Simpson, who might naturally be supposed to look with favour upon his own production, but it is the unanimous opinion of some of the first instrumentalists, to whom he has exhibited the invention. The week before last, Mr. Simpson had the honour of submitting the *Norma Virium*, and displaying its capabilities, to her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, at Trentham. Her Grace expressed the greatest pleasure, and most unqualified approbation, at the examination, and suggested the propriety of Mr. Simpson's calling the attention of the highest musical authorities to the subject; the invention being, in her Grace's opinion, worthy of the greatest encouragement and support.—*Staffordshire Mercury*.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

BANKRUPTS.—S. WHEATLEY, William-street, Lion-grove, grocer. H. ELKINGTON, Maida hill East, chemist. R. PERRY, Brighton, draper. T. W. G. STEVENS, Bampton, Oxfordshire, hackney-master. J. GORDON, jun., East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, street broker. J. J. HANCE, Liverpool, broker. T. HARTLEY and R. INGHAM, Leeds, stock-broker. T. WALKER, Leeds, tallow-chandler. J. COOKE, Chelsea, auctioneer. W. NOTTINGHAM, Bath, grocer. G. D. FRENCH, Strand, cabinet-maker. T. BATHAM, Wottonham, licensed victualler. J. RUSSELL, Kidderminster, coal-dealer. J. F. CORBETT, Worcester, scrivener. J. R. HAYWARD, Manchester, bookseller. S. DETHICK and T. R. RAX, Newton-leath, Lancashire, common brewers.

INSOLVENT.—J. ANNULED.—J. ELLIOTT, Bristol, coal-merchant.

INSOLVENT.—W. DANKER, H.B.D., to be Surgeon, vice W. DANKER.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—M. ROBERTSON, J. THOMPSON, and I. STEELE, Duddingstone, colliers.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 22.

1st Dragoon Guards: Major J. S. Smith to be Major, vice Schonswar. 2d Dragoon Guards: Staff-Surg. of the Second Class A. C. Holmes, H.B.D., to be Surgeon, vice W. DANKER. 1st Foot: P. E. Quin to be Ensign, vice Mowbray. 3d: Major J. S. Schonswar to be Major, vice Smith. 9th: Assist.-Surg. C. F. Stephenson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Graham. 22d: Ensign J. Baldwin to be Lieutenant, vice Blake; T. Young to be Ensign, vice Baldwin. 25th: Capt. W. S. Nicholson, to be Captain, vice Gregg. 29th: Ensign F. Knowlton to be Lieutenant, vice McDonnell; Ensign A. R. Mowbray to be Ensign, vice Mitchell; Ensign E. H. C. Perry to be Ensign, vice Knowlton; Lieut. C. E. McDonnell to be Adjutant, vice Jones. 42d: Captain J. H. Daniell to be Captain, vice Grant. 49th: Capt. J. Grant to be Captain, vice Daniell. 53rd: Ensign W. R. Fuller to be Ensign, vice Cleve. 50th: W. T. Little to be Ensign, vice Fuller. 60th: Second Lieut. J. T. Eustace to be First Lieutenant, vice Fraser; R. Freer, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Eustace. 66th: E. H. C. Perry to be Ensign, vice Herrick; F. Wainwright to be Ensign, vice Perry. 71st: Lieut. B. Blennerhassett to be Captain, vice Cumming; Ensign F. C. Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Blennerhassett; R. C. W. Stuart to be Ensign, vice Clarke. 77th: M. F. Manifold, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Prendergast. 83rd: Ensign and Adjutant W. Nott to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign T. S. Lane to be Lieutenant, vice Sir R. Gethin, Bart.; W. J. Nunn to be Ensign, vice Lane. 85th: Capt. G. Tennant to be Major, vice Power; Lieut. R. L. Day to be Captain, vice Tennant; Ensign R. H. Walters to be Lieutenant, vice Day; J. F. Studdart to be Ensign, vice Walters. 96th: Captain P. Campbell to be Captain, vice Raines; Lieut. H. J. Baines to be Captain, vice Campbell; Ensign G. C. Vialls to be Lieutenant, vice Baines; H. Armstrong to be Ensign, vice Vialls. 98th: Capt. E. R. Gregg to be Captain, vice Nicholson. Rifle Brigade: Lieut. F. R. Elington to be Captain, vice Mollish; Second Lieut. R. H. Baird to be First Lieutenant, vice Elington; W. F. Heathcote to be Second Lieutenant, vice Baird.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist.-Surg. J. S. Prendergast, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Home; R. S. Pelic to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Baillie.

BREVET.—Brevet Major P. Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

BREVET.—Brevet Major W. F. Williams, Captain J. F. A. Symonds, Captain H. G. Ross, Captain C. Dickson, Captain the Hon. R. C. H. Spencer, Captain P. Campbell.

INSOLVENT.—J. WRIGHT, Oxford-street, optician and druggist.

BANKRUPTS.—A. SPARKS, Jewin-street, wine and spirit merchant. J. DAVIS, Cannon-street, City, gun and pistol manufacturer. W. S. ABERNETHY, Chancery-lane, steel-plate manufacturer. C. ROBBINS and W. S. MARTIN, Birmingham, merchants. BANKRUPTS.—W. McDOWALL, Pemberton-row, Gough-square, printer. J. E. BACON, Upper Russell-street, Be monday, leather factor. R. D. MARKHAM, Edmonton, boarding-house keeper. A. BEATTIE and F. MACAGHTEN, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, merchants. W. WHITE, Morpeth-street, Bethnal-green, builder. J. BEHRY, hurch-street, Paddington, draper. A. THORN, High Holborn, oilman. J. PERRY, Hatlow, Essex, grocer and huedraper. MARY ARMISTEAD, Crawford-street, Marylebone, miller. R. and A. KNIGHT, Budge-row, City, wholesale stationers. A. V. LEAMAN and W. ANDERWY, late of John-street, Tottenham-court-road, and afterwards of Fenchurch-street, wholesale mahogany-merchants. R. H. PAUL, Great Yarmouth, millkeeper. J. HAYNES, Aldermanbury, warehouseman. ANY ROBINSON, Durham, linen-draper. E. COOAN, Liverpool, common brewer. G. JONES, Toxteth Park, Lancashire, builder. T. H. HARVEY, Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, cement and drain tile merchant. P. RHODES, Manchester, cotton-spinner. J. EDWARDS, Digbeth, Birmingham, iron-founder. W. TAYLOR, Worcester, alarobroker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. PRENTICE, Aldrie, spirit-dealer. W. M'QUAKER, Glasgow, batter.

EXHIBITION OF LIVING ARTISTS AT PARIS.



"HAMLET."—PAINTED BY LEHMANN.



"OPHELIA."—PAINTED BY LEHMANN.

EXHIBITION OF LIVING ARTISTS AT THE LOUVRE. We have engraved three of the finest pictures from this large Collection, which numbers no fewer than 1883 productions.

First is a pair of Portrait Illustrations of Shakspeare, by Lehmann, a young and rising artist, "who," a critic in "the Athenæum" justly observes, "has already a European reputation, but this does not always include Anglican; for England, æsthetically, often seems part of the Arctic Continent."

We must leave our readers to form their own opinion of this new attempt to delineate *Hamlet*, a *questio vexata* with artists as well as authors. Of the colouring of the Portraits, however, we can scarcely speak too highly, for in this branch of art lies Lehmann's chief merit.



"CALABRIAN BRIGANDS."—PAINTED BY LE POITEVIN.



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA "I LOMBARDI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The third illustration is a group of Calabrian Brigands, beautifully painted by Le Poltevin. The composition is admirably characteristic, and the colouring is vivid and sparkling. The spirited works of this clever artist are already popular in England.

BEQUEST TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE British Museum has just received an interesting addition to its Memorials, by the late Lady Holland's bequest of a Box given to her by Napoleon. The form of the bequest is to the following effect:—



BOX PRESENTED BY NAPOLEON TO THE LATE LADY HOLLAND, BE-
QUEATHED BY HER LADYSHIP TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

"Amongst the things which I chiefly value is the box bequeathed to me by the Emperor Napoleon, and a card originally enclosed in it, bearing on one side a memorandum, from which it appears that the cameo which forms the lid of the box was presented to Napoleon by Pope Pius VI., at Talentino, in 1797, and on the other side are these words in the Emperor's own handwriting, 'L'Empereur Napoleon à Lady Holland, témoignage de satisfaction et d'estime.' These relics I bequeath to the British Museum, and desire that the box and card may be enclosed in

L'empereur Napoléon
à Lady Holland
témoinage de satisfaction
et d'estime

HANDWRITING OF NAPOLEON.

a glass case and kept locked up, so that they may not be handled, and to be deposited in a room of the library of the Museum in which the autographs of distinguished persons and curiosities are kept."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Tuesday, in the *recherché* atmosphere of her Majesty's Theatre, the headquarters of fashion and courteous observance, where the manners and toilet of Courts are kept up, not only because it is the Temple of Art in her most exalted forms, but on account of the habitual presence of their Majesties and the Royal Family—a "row" took place.

The substitution of "Catarina" for "Ondine," on account of the sudden illness of Cerito, had, it appears, affronted a portion of the audience, who, instead of venting their spleen where alone it was due—namely, on the weather—gave utterance to expressions of discontent, so loud as seriously to disturb the quiet enjoyment of the remaining portion of the spectators, who returned volleys of applause equally vociferous. Yet did the malcontents, with a zeal and perseverance worthy of a better cause, keep up their stunning clamour. How the most inborn love of mischief could have prevailed over the sympathy created by the beseeching looks of Lucile Grahn, her gentle and sensible demeanour, and the admiration excited by her *pas* (more surprising, more aerial than ever), we know not; and the substitution of one first-rate artist for another—the leader of the "Idealists" for that of the "Realists"—was surely not fair ground of quarrel, how even, these peace-disturbing individuals kept up their cries and hisses, until they drove poor Perrot—tearing his hair, like one distraught—from the stage, and until they brought forward first the stage-manager, and then M. St. Leon, to state what every one must have known from the placard affixed to the walls—namely, that Mlle. Cerito had been taken suddenly ill, and that two medical gentlemen had declared her performance on that evening impossible. Quiet was at length restored—thanks principally to the strenuous exertions of the larger portion of the audience—but not, however, before the theatre had been made a scene of indecorous confusion. On that evening, not only that amiable and august lady, the Queen Dowager, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and the Duchess of Gloucester were present, but the opera was attended by the first of the nobility.

The influenza has been most active in the artist world. On the same evening, Gosselin, who was taken ill, gave up his part in "Catarina" to St. Leon; while, also, on the same evening, written apologies were posted about the theatre for Mario, who, being also attacked, had yet resolved to go through his part as far as he could. The real matter of surprise in all this is, that, though Cerito and her countrymen come from the genial south, and have arrived in England in the most sickly of seasons, this is the first time there has been a change of performance at this theatre.

The performances of the first portion of the evening passed off brilliantly, despite Mario's indisposition. He exerted himself valiantly; and, though compelled to omit many of his *morceaux*, executed the remainder with a care and taste that fully compensated for occasional huskiness of tone. Castellan, in more brilliant voice than ever, displayed all its resources; her *fortissimi*, embracing the highest and the lowest notes of her marvellously extensive register. The "Ah! non guinige" was a real triumph of vocalisation, and was most vociferously applauded and encored.

We wish that we could spare time or space to detail our impressions of the "Lombardi," after the repetitions of this fine work which we have witnessed during the past week. Those portions of this opera which at first struck us less forcibly, have, since then, wonderfully gained ground in our opinion; we allude especially to the concerted pieces, some of which are marvels of imagination, and of scientific construction. The music of the first act differs considerably from the remaining portion of the opera. It is wild and eccentric, but full of imaginative power and dramatic effect; and now that we have heard Fornasari's aria, and seen him display all his tragic power in the splendid scena at the finale, we consider this act at least equal, if not superior to the others. Verdi's music is admirably suited to Fornasari, who appears more at home in it than Grisi, whose impersonation of *Giselda*, magnificent as it is, occasionally wants completeness, as though she could not immediately accustom herself to so complete a change from the music of her old *repertoire*; yet is Grisi's *Giselda* a triumph, as the applause, the encores, and calls before the curtain she obtains, demonstrate.

The benefit of the great Neapolitan, Lablache, will take place next Thursday, and will be a most brilliant night. There are promised—one opera, and the greater part of another; a ballet, and a divertissement. In the first—besides Lablache—Grisi, Sanchioli, Castellan, Mario, Fornasari, &c., will appear; and in the latter, Lucile Grahn, Cerito, L. Taglioni, Perrot, St. Leon, &c. But the great attraction is Cimarosa's exquisite opera, "Il Matrimonio Segreto," which will be revived on that occasion. The part of *Gerónimo* is that in which Lablache first made his appearance in this country, and is one of his most inimitable characters. As to the opera itself, it is needless to speak in its praise: that the lapse of time has not diminished the effect of its charming music, is proved by its extraordinary success lately in Paris, where, though, as here, Mario and Lablache performed in it, they had neither Grisi, Castellan, Sanchioli, nor Fornasari—all of whom are included in the casts for Thursday.

PRINCESS.

We confess we have some difficulty at the present time—albeit the subject is being constantly presented to us in various bearings—to define what species of dramatic production is legitimate, and what is not. Judging from the most popularly-received notion, it appears that, if a two or three act drama, in prose, be stretched out into five, and its prose turned into blank verse, that it at once becomes legitimate, and that in spite of its weakened interest, and the haziness which here and there obscures the purposes of its characters, it is that instant, most conventionally, ranked as a first-class production. The mass of the audience fall into this false conclusion from listening to the measured verse, the scanning of which oftentimes plates the most worthless ideas, and makes them pass current for real poetry. Than this standard of excellence nothing can be

more deceptive. It was once wagered, by an author of high repute, that he would, in the course of a play in blank verse, introduce half a dozen speeches for the principal performers to deliver, artfully constructed after such a clap-trap fashion, that they should each be loudly applauded by the house, only appealing to the ear; but that upon a calm consideration of their connexion with the character or entire plot—nay, of their abstract meaning altogether—should be found to be entire nonsense. Whether this might or might not have proved to be the case, if the scheme had been carried out, we cannot decidedly tell; but we believe it might have been attempted with success.

In the framing, construction, and writing of five-act plays, wherein literary excellence is supported by powerful interest, we have, at present, no author who can approach the leading French dramatists, Delavigne, Hugo, and Dumas.



MR. MACREADY AS "JAMES V. OF SCOTLAND," IN THE NEW PLAY OF
"THE KING OF THE COMMONS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

By many it will be considered something more criminal than high treason to say so, but we have the strongest desire to see dramas of their school taking the lead in England—divested, at the same time, of objectionable interest. Poetry is all very well, but poetry by itself never yet carried a play to a triumphant termination, that was deficient in construction. Let the two be united, and a brilliant success is the result: where one of these elements only is available, construction is the safest card to play.

In another style, called Legitimate Drama—Comedy—by way of example, had the story of Mr. Sullivan's "Beggar on Horseback" been worked out with the dialogue of Mr. Jerrold's "Bubbles of the Day," one of the greatest triumphs of the Modern Drama would have been achieved; whereas, as it was, each appeared as a firework—the first as a rocket—the second as a carefully-arranged wheel-piece—dazzled for a time, went out, and was thought of no more. But this by the way.

The last play that gave us hopes of a new school was "The Lady of Lyons." We were in hopes that it would have been followed up by pieces of a similar class. But such has not been the case.

We have been led into these remarks by the production of "The King of the Commons," a five act play, performed, for the first time, on Wednesday evening, at the Princess' Theatre; and, we are happy to add, as far as its public reception went, with eminent success. The plot may be briefly told. *James the*

Fifth of Scotland (Mr. Macready), the hero of so many romantic stories, is surrounded by a Court of treacherous nobles; and, having been informed by a rough fellow—a kind of outlaw—Buckie of Drumshoolan (Mr. Cooper), that one Sir Adam Weir (Mr. Ryder) of Lachmont, is in the pay of England, to bribe the Scottish lords to treason, the King determines to get into his house in disguise. This he effects, and receives from Sir Adam certain letters to take to the guilty nobles, as well as an account of the entire plot. By this means he discovers it, and, on returning to his Court, after reading a terrible lesson to them, in the presence of the headsman, forgives them.

This is the main action of the plot; but there is an under-current of interest, relating to Sir Adam's daughter, Madeline (Mrs. Stirling), who loves and is beloved by Malcolm Young (Mr. Leigh Murray). Malcolm, who is a relative of Sir Adam, has been destined by him to the church, the old man having a design to wed his daughter to Mungo (Mr. Oxberry), son of the Laird Small (Mr. Compton), but the King takes the part of the young lovers; obtains permission from the church for Malcolm to change his profession of priest to that of soldier; brings about his union with Madeline; and, finding that Buckie had been unjustly deprived of some estates by Sir Adam Weir, insists upon their being restored to him.

It will be seen, from this outline, that the interest of the play was not very absorbing; and, at the same time, it was too diffuse. Had the action been compressed into three acts, all that weariness would have been avoided which waited upon the progress of many of the scenes, giving rise to that slight cough, and restless, almost inaudible murmur, which characterises an audience beginning to get ennuyé, and is usually so dangerous. As it was, in the third act, wherein Mungo had to deliver a long spurious account of some tournament, there was a most unmistakable shower of hisses; but one or two powerfully acted scenes that followed, brought the public back to a state of high good humour and satisfaction. There are not many great parts in the play. That of the King is the all-important one; next to him, Malcolm Young appears most prominently; and then Laird Small, whose position, however, was almost jeopardised by his constant association with Mungo. The language is, throughout, graceful and polished: never reaching any high poetical standard, but always elegant and musical.

Of the acting of Mr. Macready as James, it is impossible to speak too highly. The entire impersonation was magnificent, and every phase of the character was represented with the most consummate skill. We believe it is not going too far to state that his scene in the fourth act, with Seton, in which he first suspects that nobleman's allegiance, and afterwards discovers that he is still true, was one of the finest pieces of acting we ever witnessed. The house rang with long and loud applause, only quelled by the interest taken by the audience in the progress of the interview. Mr. Leigh Murray appeared, as Malcolm, to great advantage, and his efforts were greeted with the warmest encouragement. A little tendency to over-emphasis may be repressed with advantage. He is still young, and we doubt not that an enviable career is before him. Mr. Compton's performance of Laird Small was perfect; the forgetfulness and imbecility of the old man were admirably portrayed; and his perpetual "Gadso!" was quaint and effective. Mr. Oxberry was not so happy as Mungo Small. He did all that he could, but the part was not in his line; and, perhaps, the chief fault was in having cast him for it. It struck us it would have been better to have made Mungo a braggart fop, and put Mr. James Vining into it. The other performers call for no special notice, but may be generally commended.

There was tremendous applause when the curtain fell; and Mr. Macready being called for, was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. A loud cry was then made for the author, upon which a head was rapidly protruded from one of the pit boxes, and as quickly withdrawn. But this did not satisfy the house, and another shout of "On the stage! on the stage!" was raised; upon which, Mr. Maddox came forward, and, pointing to the box, said that the author—Mr. White, we believe—was there, and would, without doubt, again present himself. Upon this, the outcry was redoubled, and the author was again drawn from his concealment, and compelled to acknowledge the applause; but he was still evidently averse to appearing in public. He must, however, have been highly gratified by the enthusiastic manner in which both his play and himself were received. Mr. Maddox then again came forward, and announced "The King of the Commons" for representation on every evening of Mr. Macready's engagement.

The play has been beautifully mounted. All the costumes and appointments are in the best possible taste; and it has the advantage of some of Mr. W. Beverley's excellent scenery. We expect that its production will benefit author, actor, and manager—and what more can be desired?

HAYMARKET.

What is comedy? Johnson avowed that its most legitimate object was the creation of laughter. If so, the gentleman who, behind the ragged green baize of Punch, keeps the mob in a roar, obtains a fellow-victim of boys with the author of "The Taming of the Shrew." But in what does comedy consist? Is it in the presence of wit? Colman never penned a line of wit. Is it in humour? Sheridan had not a grain of it. Must the unities be maintained? Where are they in a "Midsummer Night's Dream"? Must the story be probable? Can anything be less so than the "Comedy of Errors"? As we feel compelled, therefore, to confess that we do not clearly know what comedy is, we will scarcely attempt to pronounce that "Mr. Peter Piper, or Found Out at Home," produced at the Haymarket on Saturday evening, may not fulfil all the requisites for that title. Proceed we, therefore, to say, that this drama in three acts is a good sound piece of immorality; there is no minding the matter at all.

The characters come out boldly with improprieties of every description; there is not a blush amongst them. We perceive that our daily contemporaries are at war upon this point, whether vice should be exposed or not. We feel induced to coincide with the opinion of the sagacious critic in *The Times*. The stage is, undoubtedly, a pillory where vice should be exposed and ridiculed; it is not a pulpit for orations and declamations. We dislike a character like that of *Peregrine*. In "John Bull,"—a sort of moral chorus, who stands at the corner of the stage with *ad captandum* apostrophes, aimed at everybody and hitting nobody; whilst at the same time we strongly repudiate the extreme and unnecessary license of the elder dramatists, who frequently discussed vices only to excuse them. But to attempt to banish them altogether from comedy, or to make all sinners villains, as some critics seem to demand, would be as absurd as to ask Tom Shuffleton to corks his eyebrows heavily, or to give Charles Surface a dagger to finger during his scampish scenes. But to the point. *Mr. Peter Piper* is a husband, a guardian, and a retired stockbroker. In retirement he is idle, and in idleness he finds a root of evil, which root he cultivates, and it becomes a passion for his ward, a young lady strongly attached to an Irish Major of Dragoons. This young lady betrays to *Peter's* wife his impudent pretensions; and the gentle pair contrive to drag the unhappy husband from one false position to another, by keeping him in perpetual dread of his wife's discovering a secret which is already known to her, and which he is at last driven to own. He delivers up a guilty correspondence, and confesses to midnight meetings, only to find that he has been intriguing with his own wife. The author seems to consider this awful discovery a sufficient punishment for *Peter's* delinquency. *Pacias*, a bailiff, passing himself off for an Indian officer, is full of fun; and a husband-hunting old maid, who pursues him with what he calls "voracity," gives rise to many laughable scenes.

There are other incidents and characters in this piece, but we have detailed its purpose. Let us proceed to observe in what material points the object of the author or authors—for we believe it is the joint production of two gentlemen—is not accomplished. The episodic matter is too prominent: space has not been allowed for the more material portion of the work to expand. The broad and laughable parts interfered with, rather than assisted, the main object. Indeed, so much do they engage the attention, that either the plot is confused, or inadequately conveyed to the audience; and some scenes, from want of proper foundation, fell dead. An audience always feel where the author means them to laugh; and, if they can't, they feel called upon to do something, and so they hiss—being the only chance they have. The first act ended somewhat drearily; a few hands faintly applauded—about as many as support the scene-shifters, when the scenes stick, and the gallery begins to object. The second ended brilliantly; indeed, this act went off triumphantly; but here the careful writing appeared to end. In vain, during the third act, we listened for the platoon of epigrams that kept us alive during the first two. The authors seemed to depend on their situations and plot; but the audience, unluckily, had not caught at the story, and did not see the fun of the situations, their own situation being the only one they seemed fully to understand, a fact which they briefly communicated to the actors, who felt themselves fast becoming an audience. The curtain fell with a derision of opinion, but the "Ayes" had it by a majority. A curious fact attended the second representation of this piece. The first and second acts were moderately received, whilst the third act, which was condemned on the first night, was received with vociferous applause, and every line seemed to be highly relished, to the evident astonishment of the performers. Such sudden changes in public opinion are, however, by no means rare. Messrs. Farren, Hudson, and Buckstone, and Mesdames Glover, Seymour, W. Clifford, and Humby, supported the principal characters. Need we add that they were admirably acted?

ADELPHI.

Mr. Rodwell is well known to the public, as a composer of no ordinary popularity, and a writer of several highly successful farces. He has lately aspired to the position of a novelist; and, from his first production in this class of writing, "The Memoirs of an Umbrella," which, as most of our readers know, appeared last year in numbers, has been dramatised the piece produced at this house on Monday evening, Mr. Charles Dance, of Olympic memory, being entrusted with the adaptation.

In all pieces of this kind, the author pre-supposes that the audience have read the book from which his play is taken; hence the necessary incontinuity of the plot, and want of purpose in the action, must, in a great measure, militate against the success of the piece; but this fault, in the present case, was overcome by the pungency of the characters, and the rapid movement of the incidents. We must refer our readers to the work itself for the plot of the drama, as it would be a task of no little difficulty to describe it. The situations being too numerous and complicated to admit of detailed explanation. A roguish attorney, passing himself off as a rich man; a spendthrift widow, in search of an eligible match; a rich uncle from India, concealing, like *Sir Oliver Surface*, his real position; and the bearer of the great umbrella—which is seldom off the scene, but with which it has nothing to do—form the principal characters in whose varied fortunes the interest of the drama lies.

This kind of piece defies criticism, which may be said to end, in a measure, with the fiat of the audience; and, on this occasion, their verdict was expressed in a lusty uproar of approbation, placing the success of the piece beyond all question. We must not forget to mention several popular sketches most humorously hit off amongst the *dramatis personæ*. A "human glowworm"—one of those doorstep chamberlains who light our feet from the cab to the hall, on the

occasion of an evening party—was ludicrously rendered by Mr. Paul Bedford. His pupil, by Mr. Munyard, was equally characteristic. Nor must we omit to mention the character of an Irish servant, played by a Mr. Ryan, who debuted on this occasion, with more than ordinary success. But we would give this gentleman a little advice. He smacks too much of the provinces, and lacks that ease so essential to the proper impersonation of the Irish character. The intriguing widow, above-mentioned, was played to the life by Miss Woolgar—indeed, alarmingly so. Mr. Wright, as the attorney, one Mr. Stutters, was, *mirabile dictu*, perfect in the words the author intended him to say, and succeeded in drawing a character without the aid of his accustomed free drafts on his own brain. But we think that the best assumption in the whole piece was that of the *Honourable Mr. Spiff*, by Mr. Selby. There was not a particle of stagginess about it. The character had stepped from May Fair to the Adelphi, without the least adulation on the way. His every entrance was greeted with shouts of laughter, and he was followed by hearty applause at every exit.

The *mise en scène* is excellent, especially the scene representing a masquerade in the house of the widow. A series of tableaux, representing the progress of a gamester from Crookford's to Waterloo-bridge, figuratively speaking, was highly relished. The last scene was the Surrey Zoological Gardens, exhibiting Vesuvius, which did not go off, however, to the great disappointment of the gallery.

The "Memoirs of an Umbrella" bids fair to keep its place at the Adelphi for some time.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—Colonel Pasley has inspected this line of railway. He traversed the entire line from Berwick to Edinburgh, with the exception of the tunnel at Penmanshiel, near Cockburnspath, which is not yet in a sufficiently forward state to admit of the rails being laid. He made a most minute inspection of the line and spoke of it in favourable terms; so that there is every probability that the Board of Trade will sanction its being opened as far as Cockburnspath on the 1st of June.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of wheat of home produce have been on a very limited scale, nevertheless the show of supplies of that article to-day was fully adequate to meet the wants of the dealers, all kinds being a very slow sale, at barely Monday's reduced figures. In foreign wheat—both free and in bond—nothing was doing, and previous rates were with difficulty supported. Certificates were held at 10s per quarter. There was very little doing in barley, yet prices were mostly maintained. Malting barley for delivery was at previous rates, but other parcels were a slow inquiry. The oat trade was dull, and prices had a downward tendency. Beans, peas, and flour heavy, but not cheaper. Upwards of 10,000 barrels of the latter have arrived from the United States this week.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1720; barley, 560; oats, 80. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 4990. Foreign: wheat, 15,320; barley, —; oats, 2770. Flour, 1750 sacks; malt, 2730 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 53s; ditto white, 58s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 49s; ditto white, 48s to 57s; rye, —s to —s; grinding barley, —s to —s; distilling, —s to —s; malted ditto, —s to —s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, —s to —s; brown ditto, —s to —s; Kingston and Ware, —s to —s; Chelvalier, —s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 28s; potato ditto, 27s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 23s; ditto, white, 24s to 28s; tick beans, now, 30s to 32s; ditto old, 35s to 38s; grey peas, 32s to 35s; mangle, 32s to 35s; white, 36s to 40s; boilers, 41s to 43s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 53s; Suffolk, 39s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. Foreign—Free wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, 54s to 65s; white, 58s to 70s. In bond—Barley, —s to —s; oats, brown, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 37s to 39s; Baltic, 29s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Although the supplies of most kinds of seeds are not so extensive, the general demand is heavy at barely late rates.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 45s. Hempseed, 31s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 15s per cwt. Broccoli, 10s to 14s; ditto, white, 10s to 12s; ditto, red, 7s to 9s. Rape seed, 25s to 34s per bushel. English Rape seed, £24 to £26 per ton of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 5s to £8 5s per 1000; Rape seed cakes, £5 5s to £6 5s per ton. Canary, 45s to 48s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt. Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; of household bread, 9d to 9½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 57s 0d; barley, 29s 4d; oats, 24s 1d; rye, 33s 6d; beans, 30s 11d; peas, 34s 11d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 56s 3d; barley, 29s 11d; oats, 23s 4d; rye, 33s 7d; beans, 30s 9d; peas, 34s 3d.

Output on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 16s 0d; barley, 9s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Yield.—This market has ruled tolerably steady during the week, at late rates. Low sound emou cannot be had under 9d to 10d; low yellow leaf twankay, 1s 0d to 1s 1d; and low hysons, 2s to 2s 1d per lb. The imports have not been large, yet the stock on hand is good.

Sugar.—Although the market has been rather heavily supplied with West India sugar, demand has ruled steady, at full prices. Mauritius, at present sale, has fallen 6d to 10 per cwt. In other kinds of raw sugar we have no variation to notice. Higher rates have been paid for refined goods, brown lumps having sold at 66s 6d to 67s, and standard ditto, 67s 6d to 68s 6d per cwt. English crushed oil, at 32s per cwt.

Provisions.—The imports of foreign butter having been large, the quotations have further declined, and are now as follows:—Butter, best, at 88s to 90s, and the inferior kinds, 72s to 84s per cwt. In Irish butter, very little is doing. A few lots of Waterford have changed hands at 66s to 90s, and Co. K. fourths, 74s to 76s per cwt. For forward shipment, next to nothing is doing. English butter—the supply of which is extensive—is now selling at 7s to 11s per dozen; and 84s to 94s per cwt. for Devon and Dorset. Bacon comes freely to hand, and is a slow inquiry, at a reduction in value of 1s per cwt. Prime sliced Waterford, 5s to 6s; and heavy, 4s to 5s per cwt. Hams and tines middles ditto, and the turn chopers. Hams may be purchased on lower terms. Barbelled beef and pork steady, at very full prices. In all other kinds of provisions, next to nothing is doing.

Tallow.—P. Y. C. is a dull sale, at barely late rates. On the spot, sales have been made at 42s 3d to 42s 6d; and for delivery in the last three months, 41s 3d, in bond. Town tallow is abundant, and sells in milk. The numbers of sheep were not large, yet the inquiry for them was inactive, at late rates. From the Isle of Wight, 350 lambs were received per railway; while, from other parts, the arrivals were extensive. The lamb trade ruled dull, yet prices were mostly supported. In calves—the supply of which was good—next to nothing was doing, and the quotations had, in some instances, a downward tendency. The pork trade was very heavy, at about previous rates. Milch cows were selling at from £15 to £18 10s each, including their small calf.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 3s; clover ditto, £4 5s to £5 10s; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s per load.

Potatoes.—The best parcels of potatoes moved off freely, at from 90s to 180s per ton. In all other qualities exceedingly little is doing, although offered on miserably low terms.

Hops.—The market has ruled steady, at full prices, and is considered very satisfactory, arising from an increase in the demand here is tolerably firm, and previous rates are well supported. The show of hops is very small. Mid and East Kent pockets, £3 12s to £3 6s; West of Kent ditto, £5 5s to £6 10s; Sussex ditto, £5 5s to £6 5s.

Cattle (Friday).—Dean's Primrose, 13s 6d; Holwyndale, 15s 6d; West Wylam, 14s 6d; Hilda, 13s 6d; Walker, 14s; Pemberton, 15s; Stewart's, 16s; and South Durham, 14s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts here, to-day, was but limited, and, comparatively speaking, of middling quality; still, however, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at barely Monday's quotations. There were on sale 76 oxen and cows, together with 50 sheep from Holland; 38 beasts from Prussia; and 100 Scots from Aberdeen. Many of the Dutch cows were in milk. The numbers of sheep were not large, yet the inquiry for them was inactive, at late rates. From the Isle of Wight, 350 lambs were received per railway; while, from other parts, the arrivals were extensive. The lamb trade ruled dull, yet prices were mostly supported. In calves—the supply of which was good—next to nothing was doing, and the quotations had, in some instances, a downward tendency. The pork trade was very heavy, at about previous rates. Milch cows were selling at from £15 to £18 10s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large heifers, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers 4s 10d to 5s 0d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 15s to 19s each. Beasts, 133; cows, 133; sheep and lambs, 7700; calves, 270; pigs, 290.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very dull trade here to-day, and prices were barely supported.

Per 8lb. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. ROBT. HERBERT

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Affairs generally have presented a gloomy aspect during the week, and no improvement seems probable now towards the close. The number of railway schemes still deciding, and already decided, to go to Parliament, begins to again excite that alarm among the monied interest which the Parliamentary measures for facilitating the "winding up" had for a period dispelled. It must be obvious that should only a portion be sanctioned the first calls made will not be met without great difficulty. Consols have been daily receding from this cause, registering a decline from Monday's price of 96½ to 96 for money, and 96½ for time, to the closing quotation of 96½ to 96 for both money and time. Exchequer Bills have also been affected, having fallen from Monday's quotation of 20 to 22 premium to 18 to 15 premium. New Three-and-a-Quarters are flat, from sales closing at 96½ to 97; Reduced close dully, at 95½; Bank Stock is tolerably firm, at 205½; and Long Annuities, 10 3-16ths.

The Foreign Market has been affected, of course, by the state of things in the English House, Mexican affording the only topic worthy of record. The stormy character of the meeting, and evidently pre-conceived determination not to discuss, much less accept, the terms offered, caused its speedy dissolution. The effect, it may be presumed, must be regarded as a positive rejection of the proposition, coupled with a decided intimation that no terms will be listened to which involve the necessity of a money advance upon the part of the bondholders. The Active Stock has declined since to 32½, but there is no business doing in it. An actual bargain in the Deferred, at the improved price of 16½, was done on Thursday. This would tend to show that the Deferred are regarded as being in a more favourable position than the Actives, taking the relative prices and future probabilities into account. Certainly if the Active Stock is not entitled to the entire proportion of the Customs revenue, must share it with the Deferred at a future date, the latter stock is cheapest. In Spanish scarcely a bargain has been registered; the closing prices are for the Five per Cents., 24½; Three per Cents. (nominally), 37 to 38; Passives, 5½; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates close at 91½; Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 59½ to 60. Peruvian is 39½; and Portuguese, 56½.

The Share Market opened dully at the commencement of the week, with a very limited amount of dealings. This heaviness increased towards the close, and a decided reaction is now apparent. The speculators for the rise are full of stock, and the public are too much alarmed at the state of the Money Market, and the unsettled state of politics, to become buyers. Prices have consequently receded, and many lines, with prospective calls, it will be seen, by reference to the subjoined list, have fallen to a discount:—Aberdeen, 5s; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 2½; Bristol and Exeter, New, 10s; Buckinghamshire, 4½; Caledonian, 11; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Cambridge and Oxford, 2½; Chester and Holyhead, 2½; Derby and Crewe, 5½; Direct Manchester (Rastrick's), 3½; Direct Northern, 2; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 6½; Dublin and Galway, 3½; Eastern Counties, 2½; Ditto New, 6½; Ditto, Portpatrick 5 per Cent. No. 2, p. 10; York Extension, 1½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 7½; Enniskillen and Sligo, 4½; Gloucester, Aberystwith, and Centre of Wales, 4½; Gole, Doncaster, and Sheffield, &c., &c. discount; Guildford, Farnham, and Portsmouth, 4½; Hull and Selby, 10½; Lancaster and Carlisle, —; Ditto, New 10; Leicester and Birmingham, 4½; Leicester and Bedford, 4½; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., &c. 4½; London and Birmingham, 27; Ditto, Thirds, 6d; Ditto, Fifths, 2s; London and Blackwall, 8; London and Brighton, 64½; London and Croydon, 22½; London, and South Western, —; Ditto, New, 29; London and York, 24; Lynn and Ely, 13½; Manchester and Leeds, —, Ditto, Quarters, 10½; Ditto, Extension, 2½ premium; Manchester and Birmingham, —; Ditto, Quarter Shares (B), 12½; Ditto, Quarter Shares (C), 8½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1 pm; Midland, 151; Ditto, New, 31; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 44½; Ditto, New, 9½; Newcastle and Berwick, 25; Newark, Sheffield and Boston, 3½; Norfolk, 26; Ditto, Extension, 1½; North British, 30; Ditto, Half Shares, 11½; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 2½; North Devon, 1; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1½; North Staffordshire, 3½; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 1; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8; Portsmouth Direct, 3½; Preston & Wyre, 30½; Scottish Central, 15½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2½; Shropshire Union, 1 dis.; South Midland, 1 pm.; South Staffordshire Junction, 2½; South Eastern and Dover, 3; South Wales, 2½; Vale of Neath, 1½; Warwickshire and London, 4½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4; West Riding Union, 2½ pm.; York and North Midland Exten., 32½; Do. E. and W. Riding Exten., 11; Bonlogne and Amiens, 11½; Bordeaux and Mediterranean, 1½; Central of Spain, 1½; Dutch Rhemish, 7½; East India, 2½; Great Western Bengal, 2½; Jamaica South Midland Junction, 1½; Northern of France Constituted, 14½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10½; Over Yssel, 3 dis.; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 6½; Tours and Nantes Constituted, 5½; West Flanders, 2½. Mines: Brazilian Imperial—Mocaus and Cocas, 9.

2½ premium; Manchester and Birmingham, —; Ditto, Quarter Shares (B), 12½; Ditto, Quarter Shares (C), 8½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1 pm; Midland, 151; Ditto, New, 31; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 44½; Ditto, New, 9½; Newcastle and Berwick, 25; Newark, Sheffield and Boston, 3½; Norfolk, 26; Ditto, Extension, 1½; North British, 30; Ditto, Half Shares, 11½; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 2½; North Devon, 1; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1½; North Staffordshire, 3½; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 1; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8; Portsmouth Direct, 3½; Preston & Wyre, 30½; Scottish Central, 15½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2½; Shropshire Union, 1 dis.; South Midland, 1 pm.; South Staffordshire Junction, 2½; South Eastern and Dover, 3; South Wales, 2½; Vale of Neath, 1½; Warwickshire and London, 4½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4; West Riding Union, 2½ pm.; York and North Midland Exten., 32½; Do. E. and W. Riding Exten., 11; Bonlogne and Amiens, 11½; Bordeaux and Mediterranean, 1½; Central of Spain, 1½; Dutch Rhemish, 7½; East India, 2½; Great Western Bengal, 2½; Jamaica South Midland Junction, 1½; Northern of France Constituted, 14½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10½; Over Yssel, 3 dis.; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 6½; Tours and Nantes Constituted, 5½; West Flanders, 2½. Mines: Brazilian Imperial—Mocaus and Cocas, 9.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was inactive yesterday, with a decline in Exchequer Bills to 13s to 18s premium. Mexican quoted rather better, from a rumour that a plan was preparing by the bondholders and Mexican Minister, in concert, which would be made public shortly. The Share Market was heavy. Leicester and Bedfords improved to 4½ pm, on gaining their bill, in opposition to the South Midlands. Prices, at closing, were barely maintained.

BIRTHS.

At Collingwood, Hawkhurst, the lady of Sir John Herschel, Bart., of a daughter.—At 16, Lower Street, the Lady of Wm. Wilton, of a daughter.—In Wilton Place, Belgrave-square, Mrs. Westmacott, of a daughter.—In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Craven of a daughter.—At Exeter, the lady of the Rev. Philip Lewis, of a son.—In St. James's-square, Lady Alfred Hervey, of a son.—At Hendon, the Countess of Kerry, of a son.—In Berkeley-square, the lady of Le Marchant Thomas, Esq., of a son.—At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Augustus Packe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Pancras Church, Michael Edward Conan, Esq., to Susan Frances, daughter of John Field, Esq.—At Caversham Church, Robert Thompson Crawshaw, Esq., to Rose Mary, daughter of William Wilson Yates, Esq.—At the Belgian Catholic Chapel, St. George's-fields, Ernest Scott, Esq., to Eliza Maria, widow of the late Benjamin George Hodges, Esq.—At St. George's Church, James Edward Jeringham, Esq., nephew of Lord Stafford, to Sophia, second daughter of the late Sir W. Murray, Bart.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Henry Mark Willis, to Maria, youngest daughter of C. S. Gaye, Esq.—At Hampstead Church, the Rev. William Durwin Fox, to Sophia, third daughter of Basil George Woodd, Esq.—On the 9th inst., at Highgate, by the Rev. Charles J. Abraham, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, the Rev. T. E. Abraham, M.A., incumbent of Bickerstaff, Lancashire, eldest son of Captain Abraham, of Frimley, Surrey, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Richard Bethell, Esq., Q.C., of Lauderdale House, Highgate.

DEATHS.

At Paris, Elizabeth, wife of William Lock, Esq.—At Little Missenden, Henrietta, Lady Sykes, eldest daughter of Henry Villebois, Esq.—In Pall-mall, the Hon. Elizabeth Ann, wife of William Buchanan, Esq., and eldest daughter of Alexander, seventh Lord Elibank, aged 63.—At Charlton, near Woolwich, Major-General Peter Fyers, C.B., Col. Commandant of the 7th Battalion Royal Regiment of Artillery, (at Thirkley Park, Yorkshire, Caroline Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart.—On the 12th inst., in St. James's-place, Mr. Gansevoort Melville, Secretary of the Legation of the United States of America at this Court.—On the 19th inst., Frances, widow of the late Abraham Crofton, Esq., aged 76.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Signor LABLACHE has the honour to inform his friends, subscribers to the Opera, and the public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY the 28th, 1846, when will be performed (for the first time these two years) *Camorra's* chef d'oeuvre, in two acts, entitled *IL MATRIMONIO SEGRETO*. Carolina, Mmes. Grisi; Fidalma, Mmes. Saneuoli (her first appearance in that character); and Elvira, Mmes. Castellan (her first appearance in that character); *Don Juan*, M. de la Roche; *Count Robinson*, Sir F. Lablache; and *Gerolamo*, Sir Lablache. With various Entertainments in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, comprising the Talent of Mlle. Cerito, Mlle. Louise Tagliani, Mlles. Moncelet, Demelisse, Cassan, and Mlle. Lucile Graham; M. St. Leon, M. Gosselin, M. Di Mattia, and M. Perrot.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the especial Patronage of Her Majesty THE QUEEN, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice.—Last six nights of the present successful Spectacle which must be withdrawn, to make way for the Whitsun Holiday Entertainment, THE WAR IN THE PUNJAB; or, Our Indian Victories.—On MONDAY, MAY 25, and on TUESDAY, MAY 26, the highly successful DRAMA OF THE ARAB AND HIS SLEDGE, or, the Pearl of the Euphrates. SCENES OF THE ARENA, introducing the new Artistes, whose wondrous performances are nightly hailed with the most enthusiastic applause, aided by the Tre Company of Equestrians, and Double Stud. New and laughable farces.—Mr. Batty has much pleasure in stating that, in obedience to the wishes of several of his patrons and heads of families, he has made arrangements to give during the Holidays, FROM MID-DAY TO 10 P.M., the first will take place on THURSDAY, JUNE 4th, and each succeeding Thursday, until the number is complete; on which occasions the Entertainments will embrace those so recently performed by Royal Command, and so highly eulogised by Her Most Gracious Majesty.—Box-office open daily, from Eleven till Five.—Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 29th, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. To Commence at Eight o'clock. Eminent Performers, both Vocal and Instrumental, will appear. Mr. John Parry will sing a new Buffo Scene, "La Sonnambula" (a mezzecorn Opera), and a new Song, "Foreign Affairs," both written by Alb. rt. Tickets, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. each, and Programmes, to be had at the Music shops, and of Mr. John Parry, 17, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Forty-Second ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, each day, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. J. W. WRIGHT, Sec.

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COLOSSEUM.—LONDON BY NIGHT.—NOTICE.—In consequence of many persons having been disappointed in not witnessing the

MISS DOLBY and MISS ORGER'S ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on MONDAY Evening, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, to commence at Eight o'clock, precisely. Vocalists—Mme. Albertazzi, Misses Birch, Rainforth, Messent, Lincoln, and Dolby; Sig. Marrazz, Messrs. Lockett, Bodd, and John Parry. Pianoforte, Miss Orger. Harp, Mr. Godefrid. The Orchestra will be complete and numerous. Leader, Mr. Willey. Conductors, Messrs. Benedict and W. S. Bennett. Tickets, 7s. each, to be had of Miss Dolby, 61, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Miss Orger, 23, York-street, Portman-square; and at the principal Music-shops. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. each, to be obtained only of Miss Dolby and Miss Orger.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT THREE OF GENERAL TOM THUMB'S LEVEES at the EGYPTIAN HALL, previous to his final departure to America.—All Tickets that have been issued will be received, notwithstanding their dates. The little General will appear every Day and Evening in all the Costumes and Performances in which he had the honour of appearing three times before her Majesty, and at all the principal Courts of Europe. Hours of exhibition, from Half-past Twelve to Two; Half-past Three to Five; and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Children under ten years of age, Half-price. After Nine o'clock each evening, the General appears in his New Play at the City of London Theatre, Bishopsgate-street.

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DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices, for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warehouse, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above 45 sent throughout England carriage paid. John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

ASSIGNATS of the FRENCH REVOLUTION of 1790.—T. PETER WHELAN, Dealer in ANCIENT and MODERN COINS and MEDALS, 45, Strand, London, has just purchased some of these highly curious Documents, drawn on the Republican Treasury, for from 5 to 50 livres, price 1s. each. One will be sent by post on the receipt of 1s. and a stamp.—Ancient Roman Brass Coins, with good Portraits of the Ancient Roman Emperors, 1s., which can be sent by post.

EDMUND SPILLER'S SELF-ACTING BACHELORS' KETTLES.—They will Boil Three Pints of Water in Six Minutes, at the extraordinary low cost of one farthing, and without any preparation. They require no tongs, no shovel, no poker, no bellows, no grate, no coals, no attention, price 6s. 6d. each.—EDMUND SPILLER, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, 98, Holborn-hill, London.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea. By Special Appointment to HER MAJESTY and H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, Gold, Silver, and common Pheasants; a great variety of ornamental Water-Fowl, and Domestic Poultry, including Spanish, Poland, Malay, Dorking, and Surrey Fowl, Pea-Fowl, &c. And at Messrs. BAKER'S, Halfmoon-passage, Gracechurch-street. Just arrived some pure China Figs.

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to solicit an inspection of their PARASOLS for this season, including the most Elegant Patterns yet offered to the Public in Moirés, Glacés, and Brocaded Silks. The SYLPHIDE, so universally admired, is manufactured in every variety of style, without additional cost, and can be procured of all respectable Mercers and Drapers. W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; and 10, Royal Exchange.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES GRAND REGATTA.—This REGATTA will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th and 26th days of JUNE. Entrances must be duly made with the Secretary, at Mrs. Williams's, Catherine Wheel Inn, Henley, on or before the 10th day of June next. JAMES NASH, Secretary. Subscriptions received by P. B. COOPER, Esq., Treasurer; and Messrs. HICKMAN and KINCH, Post-office, Henley.

EPSOM GRAND STAND.—The Lessee of the Epsom Grand Stand hereby gives notice that no person guilty of any mal-practices, or notoriously in default in respect of stakes, forfeits, or bets, lost upon horse-racing, will be admitted within the Grand Stand or its enclosure during any race-meeting at Epsom; and if any such person should gain admittance therein or thereupon, he will be expelled, upon his presence being pointed out to the Stewards for the time being, or to HENRY DORLING, Esq., Clerk of the Course, Epsom, May 1, 1846.

EPSOM GRAND STAND.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that the Horses to run for the Derby, the Oaks, and every other Race at Epsom, will be saddled in front of the Grand Stand. The Lawn is now raised to the level of the principal floor of the building, similar to, but much larger than Ascot. The whole Building has been thoroughly cleaned, and superbly decorated. The spacious Betting Rooms are reserved exclusively for Ladies, where respectable female domestics will be always in attendance. The New Grand Entrance has been made at the back of the Building, with a spacious courtyard enclosed for the reception of company. Tickets for the week, a Sovereign; or, for Tuesday, 5s.; Wednesday, 10s.; Thursday, 5s.; Friday, 7s. 6d., which can be obtained at DORLING'S Printing-office, High-street, Epsom, or at the New Grand Entrance at the back of the Stand, only.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY. BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. Maintaining, Clothing, and Educating, Children of these once in Prosperity, Orphans or not, and from all parts of the world. Instituted 1799.

NOMINATIONS of NEW CANDIDATE for the next HALF-YEARLY ELECTION should be sent to the Office before THURSDAY, the 25th day of JUNE next. Forms may be had at the Office, where Subscriptions will be gratefully received. A Donation of 100 guineas will entitle the Donor to a Presentation for Life; and a Donation of 750 guineas to a Presentation in Perpetuity. 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House. EDWARD FRED. LEES, Secretary.

TEAS AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, Hotel-keepers, and Large Consumers, supplied with Tea at the Wholesale Price, for Cash. Black..... 2s. 8d. 3s. 4d. 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. 6s. 8d. 7s. 6d. 8s. 10d. 9s. 10d. 10s. 12d. 11s. 12d. 12s. 14d. 13s. 16d. 14s. 18d. 15s. 20d. 16s. 24d. 17s. 28d. 18s. 36d. 19s. 48d. 20s. 60d. 21s. 72d. 22s. 84d. 23s. 96d. 24s. 108d. 25s. 120d. 26s. 132d. 27s. 144d. 28s. 168d. 29s. 192d. 30s. 216d. 31s. 240d. 32s. 288d. 33s. 336d. 34s. 408d. 35s. 480d. 36s. 576d. 37s. 672d. 38s. 768d. 39s. 864d. 40s. 960d. 41s. 1056d. 42s. 1152d. 43s. 1248d. 44s. 1344d. 45s. 1440d. 46s. 1536d. 47s. 1632d. 48s. 1728d. 49s. 1824d. 50s. 1920d. 51s. 2016d. 52s. 2112d. 53s. 2208d. 54s. 2304d. 55s. 2400d. 56s. 2496d. 57s. 2592d. 58s. 2688d. 59s. 2784d. 60s. 2880d. 61s. 2976d. 62s. 3072d. 63s. 3168d. 64s. 3264d. 65s. 3360d. 66s. 3456d. 67s. 3552d. 68s. 3648d. 69s. 3744d. 70s. 3840d. 71s. 3936d. 72s. 4032d. 73s. 4128d. 74s. 4224d. 75s. 4320d. 76s. 4416d. 77s. 4512d. 78s. 4608d. 79s. 4704d. 80s. 4800d. 81s. 4896d. 82s. 4992d. 83s. 5088d. 84s. 5184d. 85s. 5280d. 86s. 5376d. 87s. 5472d. 88s. 5568d. 89s. 5664d. 90s. 5760d. 91s. 5856d. 92s. 5952d. 93s. 6048d. 94s. 6144d. 95s. 6240d. 96s. 6336d. 97s. 6432d. 98s. 6528d. 99s. 6624d. 100s. 6720d. 101s. 6816d. 102s. 6912d. 103s. 7008d. 104s. 7104d. 105s. 7200d. 106s. 7296d. 107s. 7392d. 108s. 7488d. 109s. 7584d. 110s. 7680d. 111s. 7776d. 112s. 7872d. 113s. 7968d. 114s. 8064d. 115s. 8160d. 116s. 8256d. 117s. 8352d. 118s. 8448d. 119s. 8544d. 120s. 8640d. 121s. 8736d. 122s. 8832d. 123s. 8928d. 124s. 9024d. 125s. 9120d. 126s. 9216d. 127s. 9312d. 128s. 9408d. 129s. 9504d. 130s. 9600d. 131s. 9696d. 132s. 9792d. 133s. 9888d. 134s. 9984d. 135s. 10080d. 136s. 10176d. 137s. 10272d. 138s. 10368d. 139s. 10464d. 140s. 10560d. 141s. 10656d. 142s. 10752d. 143s. 10848d. 144s. 10944d. 145s. 11040d. 146s. 11136d. 147s. 11232d. 148s. 11328d. 149s. 11424d. 150s. 11520d. 151s. 11616d. 152s. 11712d. 153s. 11808d. 154s. 11904d. 155s. 12000d. 156s. 12096d. 157s. 12192d. 158s. 12288d. 159s. 12384d. 160s. 12480d. 161s. 12576d. 162s. 12672d. 163s. 12768d. 164s. 12864d. 165s. 12960d. 166s. 13056d. 167s. 13152d. 168s. 13248d. 169s. 13344d. 170s. 13440d. 171s. 13536d. 172s. 13632d. 173s. 13728d. 174s. 13824d. 175s. 13920d. 176s. 14016d. 177s. 14112d. 178s. 14208d. 179s. 14304d. 180s. 14400d. 181s. 14496d. 182s. 14592d. 183s. 14688d. 184s. 14784d. 185s. 14880d. 186s. 14976d. 187s. 15072d. 188s. 15168d. 189s. 15264d. 190s. 15360d. 191s. 15456d. 192s. 15552d. 193s. 15648d. 194s. 15744d. 195s. 15840d. 196s. 15936d. 197s. 16032d. 198s. 16128d. 199s. 16224d. 200s. 16320d. 201s. 16416d. 202s. 16512d. 203s. 16608d. 204s. 16704d. 205s. 16800d. 206s. 16896d. 207s. 16992d. 208s. 17088d. 209s. 17184d. 210s. 17280d. 211s. 17376d. 212s. 17472d. 213s. 17568d. 214s. 17664d. 215s. 17760d. 216s. 17856d. 217s. 17952d. 218s. 18048d. 219s. 18144d. 220s. 18240d. 221s. 18336d. 222s. 18432d. 223s. 18528d. 224s. 18624d. 225s. 18720d. 226s. 18816d. 227s. 18912d. 228s. 19008d. 229s. 19104d. 230s. 19200d. 231s. 19296d. 232s. 19392d. 233s. 19488d. 234s. 19584d. 235s. 19680d. 236s. 19776d. 237s. 19872d. 238s. 19968d. 239s. 20064d. 240s. 20160d. 241s. 20256d. 242s. 20352d. 243s. 20448d. 244s. 20544d. 245s. 20640d. 246s. 20736d. 247s. 20832d. 248s. 20928d. 249s. 21024d. 250s. 21120d. 251s. 21216d. 252s. 21312d. 253s. 21408d. 254s. 21504d. 255s. 21600d. 256s. 21696d. 257s. 21792d. 258s. 21888d. 259s. 21984d. 260s. 22080d. 261s. 22176d. 262s. 22272d. 263s. 22368d. 264s. 22464d. 265s. 22560d. 266s. 22656d. 267s. 22752d. 268s. 22848d. 269s. 22944d. 270s. 23040d. 271s. 23136d. 272s. 23232d. 273s. 23328d. 274s. 23424d. 275s. 23520d. 276s. 23616d. 277s. 23712d. 278s. 23808d. 279s. 23904d. 280s. 24000d. 281s. 24096d. 282s. 24192d. 283s. 24288d. 284s. 24384d. 285s. 24480d. 286s. 24576d. 287s. 24672d. 288s. 24768d. 289s. 24864d. 290s. 24960d. 291s. 25056d. 292s. 25152d. 293s. 25248d. 294s. 25344d. 295s. 25440d. 296s. 25536d. 297s. 25632d. 298s. 25728d. 299s. 25824d. 300s. 25920d. 301s. 26016d. 302s. 26112d. 303s. 26208d. 304s. 26304d. 305s. 26400d. 306s. 26496d. 307s. 26592d. 308s. 26688d. 309s. 26784d. 310s. 26880d. 311s. 26976d. 312s. 27072d. 313s. 27168d. 314s. 27264d. 315s. 27360d. 316s. 27456d. 317s. 27552d. 318s. 27648d. 319s. 27744d. 320s. 27840d. 321s. 27936d. 322s. 28032d. 323s. 28128d. 324s. 28224d. 325s. 28320d. 326s. 28416d. 327s. 28512d. 328s. 28608d. 329s. 28704d. 330s. 28800d. 331s. 28896d. 332s. 28992d. 333s. 29088d. 334s. 29184d. 335s. 29280d. 336s. 29376d. 337s. 29472d. 338s. 29568d. 339s. 29664d. 340s. 29760d. 341s. 29856d. 342s. 29952d. 343s. 30048d. 344s. 30144d. 345s. 30240d. 346s. 30336d. 347s. 30432d. 348s. 30528d. 349s. 30624d. 350s. 30720d. 351s. 30816d. 352s. 30912d. 353s. 31008d. 354s. 31104d. 355s. 31200d. 356s. 31296d. 357s. 31392d. 358s. 31488d. 359s. 31584d. 360s. 31680d. 361s. 31776d. 362s. 31872d. 363s. 31968d. 364s. 32064d. 365s. 32160d. 366s. 32256d. 367s. 32352d. 368s. 32448d. 369s. 32544d. 370s. 32640d. 371s. 32736d. 372s. 32832d. 373s. 32928d. 374s. 3302

E P S O M I N ' F O R T Y - S I X .

Obscurity seems to be the badge of matters of mark. If ever there was such a person at all as Homer, nobody knows his breed, seed, or generation; and, in like manner, if ever there was a beginning of Epsom Races, it may have been contemporary with the establishment of the Olympic Games, for anything we know to the contrary. In a History of Epsom, published some twenty years ago, the historian states that when the races in that vicinity first commenced he had been unable to trace. "Few writers," he continues, "who mention the district, do more than simply narrate the fact that horse-races are held there annually." Whether they were, at first, periodical or occasional, we will not presume to determine, though the latter is, we think, the most probable. There can be no doubt that Epsom Downs (or, as they are frequently, though erroneously, written in old writings, Banstead Downs) early became the spot upon which the lovers of racing indulged their fancy. And, perhaps, the known partiality of James I. for this species of diversion will justify us in ascribing their commencement to the period when he resided at the palace of Nonsuch. King James had imbibed a predilection for horse-races before he ascended the English throne: they were in high estimation in Scotland during his minority. When the races on Epsom Downs were first held periodically, we have not been able to trace with accuracy; but we find that, from the year 1730, they have been annually held in the months of May or June, and about six weeks previously to which, the Hunters' Stakes are occasionally run for on the Epsom Race Course. The Races were, for a long period, held twice in every year—Spring and Autumn. It was then customary to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and, after the first or second heat, the company usually returned to the town to dinner. In the afternoon they again assembled on the Downs, and the Races for the day were then finished." These doings were coeval with the time when Epsom was a type of the water-drinking places of a later date.

In the reign of his predecessor, Elizabeth, it was a Spa of high degree, to which the fashion of the Continent, as well as that of home, resorted. It had its ball-rooms, and long walks, and bands of minstrels, and its Salts—for purging the vapours of people of quality, at the low charge of five shillings an ounce. The spring whence this precious alkali was obtained was situated on a common, about half-a-mile from the town, and was the first mineral water of the kind discovered in England, with the exception of the Hot Well, at Bath.

To establish the fact of horse-racing having been a recognised sport in the neighbourhood of Epsom in the middle of the seventeenth century, it will be sufficient to quote a passage from "Clarendon's History of the Rebellion":—"Soon after the meeting, which was held at Guildford, May 18, 1648, to address the two Houses of Parliament, that the King, their only lawful Sovereign, might be restored to his due honours, and come to his Parliament for a personal treaty, &c., a meeting of the Royalists was held on Banstead (Epsom) Downs under the pretence of a horse race." A century later, we have the classic name of Eclipse conspicuous in its annals, that extraordinary animal having taken his first professional degrees on its course, under the auspices—according to the *on dits*—of a celebrated poacher, who rode him night and day to bring down his unruly spirit. From this we beg to dissent, but give it, to show our research on the subject. A few years more bring us to the era whence the glories of Epsom date—the establishment of two of the greatest stakes in the world, the Derby and Oaks. These, all the world knows, derive their titles from the name and residence of their sporting founder, the Earl of Derby of that ilk, who dwelt, when in Surrey, at his seat called The Oaks; and, wherever he was, upheld woodcraft, and the boon pastimes of flood and field.

The latter race he originated in the year 1779, and he was himself the winner with Bridget; the latter in the following season of 1780, when it was won by Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed. Under the sunshine of general popularity, and the influence of a very middling system of cultivation, the great Metropolitan Meeting reached the year 1830, when a Grand Stand, built by means of shares, and at a cost of some £14,000, was opened for public accommodation. It was a fine capacious building, with a principal saloon, upwards of 100 feet in length, with room enough for 5,000 persons inside, and half as many on the roof. It was, however, for a long time, no very profitable investment.

Not long after the erection of the Grand Stand, the Warren, whilom one of the most picturesque appliances of the meeting—a shady retreat, wherein the Derby horses were wont to parade and saddle for the field—and to which the public were admitted at a shilling a head, was closed at the instance of the proprietor, on a point of conscience, as it was said. This was succeeded by a row between the landlord of the course, Mr. Briscoe, also the lord of the manor, and the Racing Committee, which at one time assumed a most fatal aspect. While the feud was going on, somebody set all the parish paupers to grub up the Downs in search of flints for road-repairing; and unless a stop had been put to it, the place would have been as little suited for holiday equipages and horse exercise, as the beach at Bognor. A lawsuit was the consequence of the disagreement, the upshot of which was, that henceforth the lord of the manor should be entitled to claim five pounds for "breaking the ground"—that is, for granting the privilege of tent-pitching; and certain allowances to his steward for preparing such authority. At this period, one Mr. Langlands held the Downs by tender for a sum of £700—and as this was in the good days, when gambling-booths were erected during the meetings, regardless of expense, the yearly rent must have produced a considerable return. Presently, however, the Home Secretary stepped in and strangled gaming; and once more the star of Epsom was in the opaque.

From St. Giles's year inclusive, things were not in a satisfactory condition; but, without going into particulars, we may come to 1844 and 1845, in which, upon the principle that when matters come to the worst they begin to mend, the prospects of Epsom assumed a look upwards. It was quite impossible they could continue as they were. All the leading meetings in the country advanced their rates of premium for race-horses some hundreds per cent., while the great metropolitan course, which received the greatest amount of public money, gave the least towards the purposes of racing of any in the kingdom. In 1844, the money given from the fund was £325—which, considering that the receipts were probably £1500, was not liberal.

Towards the end of last autumn it became known in racing circles that Mr. Henry Dorling, formerly the steward's clerk, had taken the Grand Stand on a twenty-one years' lease, and entered upon the reform of the turf system so long pursued in his neighbourhood, with a spirit which boded well for his success. In the first place, he set about those improvements in the Stand, whereof our Engraving will afford the best idea. To the present season it yields to no building of its class, either in its useful or ornamental character. Every convenience is provided for the professional purposes; and if the pleasure-seeker be not satisfied, he must be hard to please indeed. Next, the new lessee addressed his care to centralize the business of the course. Foremost of these efforts is that which will in 1848 secure for the company a view of all the great races from start to finish.

Then came the regulation requiring the process of saddling to be performed adjacent to the Grand Stand. To this some trainers and very particular proprietors are opposed; because, as they insist, horses of nervous temperaments will suffer by it. As a principle it is good—for many reasons—and therefore it must prevail. The betting is in future to be done within the precincts of the Stand, whence all poor and suspicious characters are to be sternly excluded. Towards the great meeting, Mr. Dorling contributes certain sums, which will tend to promote sport, beyond that formerly looked for, which was confined to two days of the four, while there can be little doubt but that he has succeeded in establishing a second meeting, to come off on the threshold of the racing season.

The Great Metropolitan Stakes was the key-stone of this undertaking. This will certainly be the greatest handicap in England next year, and will, probably, go far to establish in the Epsom Spring Meeting, a formidable rival for Chester, with its great Cup race. Thus following, fortunately not too late, the example set at Goodwood, Ascot, Doncaster, and many another place, Epsom has been put on a footing suitable to its position, its popularity, and its patronage. Its annual races have long stood among the most celebrated popular festivals of modern times. They are the amazement of the foreigner, the pride and familiar pastime of the citizen of our own land. For this reason, we cannot but regard with satisfaction the improved circumstances, so soon to be exhibited, of "EPSOM IN 'FORTY-SIX."



EPSOM DOWNS, AND THE NEW COURSE.